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ABSTRACT

This workshop report examines the educational system in Yugoslavia. The report begins with a general introduction to Yugoslavia, briefly reviewing its history. its natural resources, and its geography. Next, Yugoslavia's educational system is outlined, with brief discussions of its history before and after 1974 and an account of the various languages of instruction. Primary and preprimary education are analyzed next, followed by an explanation of Yugoslavia's secondary education system, including a review of the admission requirements, the academic year, the grading system used, the programs of study, and examinations. Descriptions of the country's tertiary and university education are next provided, with separate outlines of the graduate and undergraduate systems. Following this, selected fields of study in Yugoslavia's higher education system are reviewed, including subject areas within agriculture, business, engineering, health education, law, military education, performing and fine arts, and teacher training. Finally, guidelines for U.S. admissions officers are presented to assist them in placing students from Yugoslavia within their institutions. An appendix presents institutional profiles of 21 institutions of higher education. Contains an index, a glossary of Yugoslavian (Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian) terms, and a 6-item bibliography. (GLR)

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The ADMISSION and PLACEMENT of STUDENTS from

Yugoslavia

A WORKSHOP REPORT
Sponsored by
Projects for International Education Research
August 1990

HE 024 733

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August 1990

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PIER is charged with the long-range planning and development of workshops and seminars on the admission of foreign students with specific emphasis on evaluation of their credentials from abroad, and their placement in courses at educational institutions in the United States. These workshops have traditionally involved 15 to 20 participants and two-to-three weeks of in-country review of educational systems. Each workshop produces a report covering several countries and summarizing the group's conclusions and recommendations. The placement recommendations are reviewed by the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials.

Funding for the workshops comes from the private sector in the form of foundation, corporate, and institutional donations, as well as in-kind contributions and exchange-related arrangements. Substantial support frequently comes from host countries. The balance of funds comes from U.S. federal government grants, primarily from the United States Information Agency.

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FOREWORD

The PIER Workshop to Yugoslavia was a unique opportunity to develop initial understanding of a part of Europe relatively little-known to many university admissions officers. The history of this small country is turbulent, subject to the winds of continual and political currents. The country is proud, independent, and divided: geographically, religiously and ethnically. There are incredibly difficult economic problems and major political divisions. Nonetheless, we were warmly welcomed in all republics and autonomous provinces. Republic education officials and university leaders gave unstintingly of their time and we wish to extend our great appreciation for their efforts.

The officers of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, the Consular office in Zagreb and the U.S. Information Service offices in the various republics went far beyond normal expectations in expediting our efforts. We particularly want to express tremendous gratitude and many thanks to Audrey Helfant, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer in the U.S. Embassy, whose careful attention to all the details of our needs, whose interaction with Yugoslavian officials and whose excellent knowledge of Serbo-Croatian was unique and made it possible to meet and talk with many contacts. Her continued interest in our project from our first contact to providing comments on the final manuscript made the project much more valuable. We met a U.S. official and found a treasured friend and an outstanding representative of the United States.

We enjoyed meeting members of the Fulbright Commission, Momir Nikić, Bojan Drndić and Ksenija Todorović and appreciate their help and support.

We wish to acknowledge also the assistance of Ana Maria Besker, Third Officer, Embassy of Yugoslavia, Washington, D.C., Natasha Popovida-Endresen in FAISETC in Belgrade and of Berta Dragićević of the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik.

Support for the project was generously provided by the Advising, Teaching and Specialized Services Division of the USIA, the Graduate Management Admissions Council, the Graduate Record Examination Board, the Test of English as a Foreign Language Policy Board, Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc., Education International, the International Education Research Foundation, and the College Board. A special thanks is given to the Inter-University Postgraduate Center, Dubrovnik for providing meeting rooms for our write-up period at the end of the visits. We also wish to acknowledge the assistance of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers in administering the workshop funds and most importantly to Henrianne Wakefield of that office for providing the final editorial assistance and arranging for the publication and distribution of the volumes.

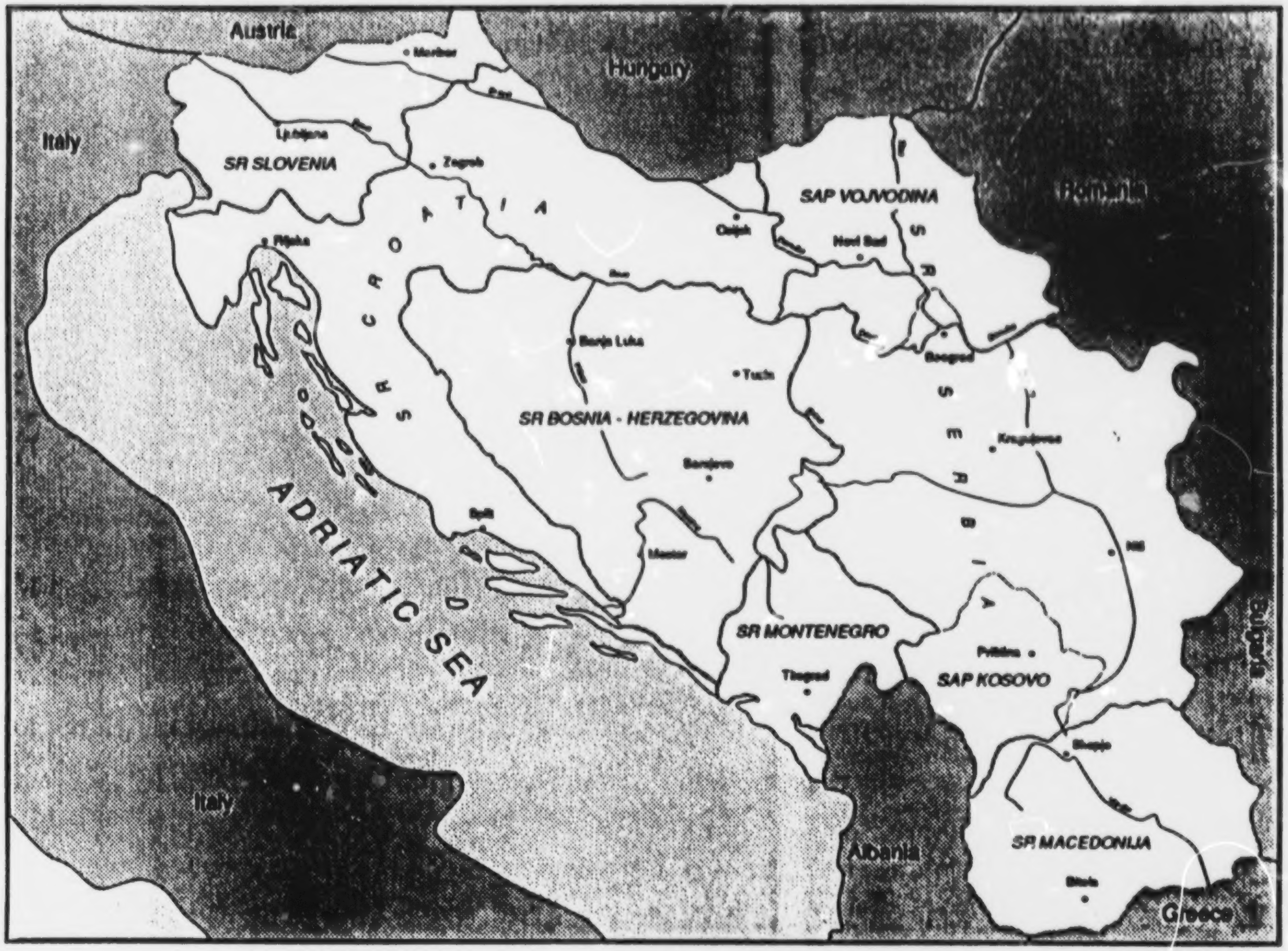
Jasmina Bojić, a journalist from Yugoslavia, was of immeasurable help not only in reviewing the manuscript, but also provided all the translations of Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian terms given in the Glossary.

We had an excellent team who worked very hard and took with good spirits difficult travel, early risings and late arrivals. We are all pleased to have had the opportunity to become better acquainted with a valiant, small country and wish it all the best in achieving a prosperous future.

Karlene N. Dickey
Workshop Director

Desmond C. Bevis
Workshop Associate Director

MAP OF YUGOSLAVIA SHOWING LOCATION OF UNIVERSITIES


Austria
Maribor
Hungary
Italy
Ljubljana
SR SLOVENIA
Zagreb
C R O A T I A
SAP VOJVODINA
Romania
Osijek
Novi Sad
S E R B I A
Rijeka
Beograd
Banja Luka
Tuzla
SR BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA
Kragujevac
Sarajevo
ADRIATIC SEA
Split
Mostar
Niš
SR MONTENEGRO
Priština
SAP KOSOVO
Bulgaria
Titograd
Skopje
Italy
Albania
SR MACEDONIJA
Bitola
Greece

(Source: Guidebook for Foreign Students, Belgrade, 1987)

I. INTRODUCTION TO YUGOSLAVIA

After World War I several Slavic peoples, the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes were united under the Serbian monarchy and eventually became known as the country of the South Slavs--or Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs have a saying that they are a country of 6-5-4-3-2-1. By this they mean:

> **Six Republics:** Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina. Within the Republic of Serbia there are two autonomous provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo, which recognize the predominance of certain ethnic groups in those areas.
>
> **Five Ethnic Groups or Nations:** Serbs, Croats, Slovenian, Macedonian, Moslems
>
> **Four Major Languages:** Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian
>
> **Three Religions:** Eastern (Serbian) Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Islam
>
> **Two Alphabets:** Latin, Cyrillic (see Chart 2)
>
> **One Country:** Yugoslavia

Another useful saying of the Yugoslavs is that they are surrounded by "Brigama", which is a word meaning trouble or worry. The saying is a play on words in that Brigama can be spelled out as the first letters of the surrounding countries: Bugarska (Bulgaria), Rumunijc (Romania), Italija (Italy), Grcka (Greece), Albanija (Albania), Madarska (Hungary) and Austrija (Austria).

These two sayings symbolize the great diversity of Yugoslavia as well as its inherent insecurity. Consideration of both these factors is useful in appreciating the complexity of all aspects of Yugoslav life and society, including education.

A. Geography of Yugoslavia

Geographically, Yugoslavia can be divided into three major regions: the Danubian north, the Morava-Vardar country in the southeast and the Dinaric Alps to the west. The total area of the country is 98,766 square miles, roughly the size of Oregon.

The Danubian region is dominated by the vast Pannanonian Plain, one third of which is Yugoslavia, the rest in Hungary. This flat, fertile plain is the agricultural heartland of Yugoslavia. The Drava and Sava rivers drain this area, which contains several of Yugoslavia's larger industrial cities - Ljubljana (capital of Slovenia), Zagreb (capital of Croatia), and Novi Sad (capital of the autonomous province of Vojvodina in Serbia). Belgrade (Beograd), the federal capital and the capital of Serbia, is located strategically at the confluence of the Sava and the Danube rivers.

South of Belgrade, the rolling hills of Šumadija, densely populated and intensely cultivated, introduce the Morava-Vardar region. The Morava flows north into the Danube, the Vardar south to the Aegean, forming an important north-south corridor through the hilly and, to the south in Macedonia, increasingly mountainous terrain. Skopje, capital of Macedonia, and the town of Nis are major cities of population and industry in this region.

The third and scenically the most dramatic region, the Dinaric Alps, is a rugged mountainous area, primarily massive limestone formations, which have eroded to form the famous karst topography of caves, sinkholes and very large depressions known as *polje* (field or plain). In one of these *polje*, Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, is located. The spectacular Adriatic coastline, with its white, soaring cliffs and many off-shore islands, has been formed by the subsidence of the western portion of the limestone massif and the penetration of the sea into the lower areas. The natural scenic beauty of the Adriatic coast has made this the best known area for tourists and attracts large numbers of visitors each year from northern Europe. Away from the coast, however, this region is sparsely populated, mostly infertile, with a poor transportation network, that has resulted in some remote and almost inaccessible areas.

The coastal areas of Yugoslavia enjoy a mediterranean type of climate with long, sunny summers and mild, rainy winters. Away from the coast, the climate becomes more extreme and continental in character with hot, humid summers and cold winters with considerable snow in Belgrade and the Danubian region.

B. Natural Resources

Yugoslavia has abundant natural resources. The country is close to self-sufficient in cereal production and other basic agricultural products and has a wide range of mineral resources. Good quality coal is scarce but the abundant supply of lignite is used in factories and for heating homes, giving rise to serious problems of pollution in winter in the cities. Yugoslavia also produces some oil and hydroelectric power with potential for greater production. Iron ore, copper, lead, magnesite, antimony, mercury, silver and bauxite are all mined in quantity as well as some chrome, zinc and gold. Some of these minerals, such as chrome, are found in only a few places and therefore are important in international trade.

Manufacturing is well developed. The major trading partners are the U.S.S.R., U.S., U.K., West Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and other eastern European countries and some Arabic countries.

C. History

The Slavs settled in the Balkan Peninsula in the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. Through the centuries they formed independent Slovenian, Croatian, Serbian, and Macedonian states and fought successfully against the Avars, Byzantines, Franks, Venetians, Turks, and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. In spite of this permanent exposure to attack, they developed a rich cultural heritage. The assasination of Archduke Ferdinand of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Sarajevo by a Bosnian patriot started World War I. In December 1918 the semi-independent states of the region were united into the "kingdom of southern slavs." In the second world war, the country was attacked by the German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian armies. The communist party, headed by Josip Broz Tito, linked the Yugoslav nation/states and organized them in the national liberation war against the Axis occupation. In 1943 the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was declared.

In modern times, two political initiatives established Yugoslavia as an independently thinking communist nation. The first occurred in 1948 when Tito openly broke ranks with Stalin over the latter's plans for the Eastern Bloc. The second took place in 1961 when Tito worked with Nasser of Egypt and Nehru of India to establish the non-aligned movement. Partly as a result of this initiative, many of the foreign students currently studying in Yugoslavia are from non-aligned nations.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF YUGOSLAVIA

A. History of the Educational System

The radical changes in the direction of government in Yugoslavia in 1947 are made no more obvious than through witnessing the changes in the education system before 1947 and afterwards. Prior to 1947 Yugoslavia was an underdeveloped country in the top of the bottom quarter of the world in terms of GNP per capita. Over half of the Yugoslavian people were illiterate. Three-quarters of them worked in agriculture. The average life expectancy was 45 years. The republics and regions were politically fragmented and for the most part economically stagnant. Educational opportunities differed widely between the republics.

The Tito government put a high priority on the development of the educational system. As a result, the situation has changed drastically. More than 90% of the people are now literate, and the GNP has grown significantly.

Today, education through the first eight years for both men and women is nearly universal, and educational opportunities have been equalized throughout the country. Of the 19 universities currently in operation, only 3 were in operation prior to 1947. These are the University of Belgrade founded in 1905 from an older lyceum, the University of Ljubljana founded in 1595, and the University of Zagreb founded in 1669.

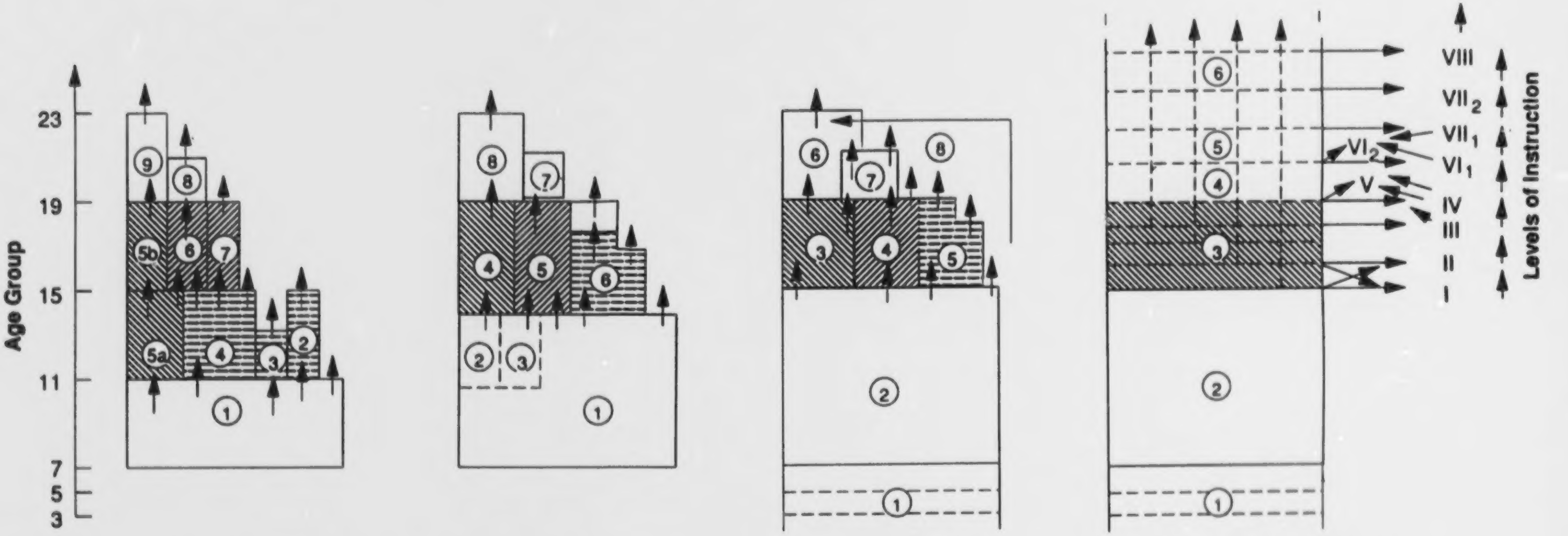
Major educational reforms were undertaken at various times throughout the last forty years. In terms of structure, these mostly affected the course of secondary education and also included the development of a graduate system of education. Chart 1 shows the educational system at various stages since 1939.

B. The Educational System - Post 1974

Major goals of the educational system in Yugoslavia are geared towards the full development of individuals and their role in the community of workers. Intellectual abilities, manual skills, and cultural and social attitudes are all deemed important. Emphasis is placed on preparing individuals to take their place in the economic development of the community, the republic and the country.

In this economic context attention is focused on the concept of education for self-management structures in society as adopted through the decisions of the 10th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, 1974. Self-management structure is a basic concept in Yugoslavia today. Each working unit is responsible for its own self-management, with all employees participating in all decisions affecting the unit. The principles of this Congress specified that education should consist of two parts: compulsory primary education for eight years, followed by career-oriented education in all programs. This structure replaced the previous distinct academic high school (or *gymnasium*) and vocational (secondary vocational) streams with continuous compre-

Chart 1. EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1939



1939/1940

1. Elementary School
2. Six and eight-year elementary school
3. Apprentice schools
4. Burgher schools
5. a) Lower course gymnasium
   b) Higher course gymnasium
6. Teachers' colleges
7. Secondary vocational schools
8. Colleges
9. Universities

AFTER 1945

1. Elementary school
2. Lower course gymnasium
3. Grammar school
4. Higher course gymnasium
5. Secondary vocational and teachers' training schools
6. Apprentice schools
7. Colleges
8. Universities and academies

1958

1. Preschool institutions
2. Eight-year elementary school
3. Higher course gymnasiums
4. Secondary vocational schools
5. Trade schools
6. Universities, academies and other institutions of higher learning
7. Colleges
8. Enrollment in university without a high school degree on the basis of special entrance examinations

AFTER 1974

1. Preschool institutions
2. Standard eight-year elementary school
3. Secondary career-oriented education

4 - 6. Various degrees of institution in the system of career-oriented education

hensive career education at both secondary and tertiary levels with degrees of vocational and professional training.

The governance of this pattern of educational structure is, as stated above, through a decentralized socialist system of self-management.

Article 160 of the Yugoslav constitution states:

> "Economic and other conditions for the opening and operation of schools and other institutions for the education of citizens and the promotion of their activities shall be insured through self-management communities of interest, on the principles of reciprocity and solidarity among working people, organizations of associated labor and other self managing organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities, in conforming with statute.
>
> Citizens shall be entitled, under equal conditions specified by statute, to acquire knowledge in vocational training at all levels of education, in all kinds of schools and institutions of education."

Although the principle of self-management was introduced in the industrial and commercial sectors in the 1950s it was much later before this principle was adopted in public and social areas, including education. Schools are now organized on this basis and each school is run by a Workers Council which consists of teachers, students and parents, as well as delegates from the local community. Delegates from the School Council serve on the self-management communities of interest. This pattern of organization is reflected at the republican/provincial level.

C. Language

Yugoslavia is a multilingual country. At the elementary level, instruction may be in Albanian, Bulgarian, Czechoslavakian, Hungarian, Italian, Romanian, Ruthenian, Slovakian and Turkish, as well as Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian and Macedonian. At the tertiary level, Serbo-Croatian (see Chart 2), Slovenian, Macedonian, and Albanian (in the Kosovo) are the primary languages of instruction. Those languages vary tremendously and can restrict transfer of students between regions.

Chart 2. THE SERBO-CROAT ALPHABET

Latin			Cyrillic		
		Pronunciation			Pronunciation
A	a	a	А	а	a
B	b	b	Б	б	b
C	c	ts	В	в	v
Č	č	ch	Г	г	g
Ć	ć	t + consonantal y	Д	д	d
D	d	d	Ђ	ђ	d + consonantal y
Dž	dž	j	Е	е	e
Đ, Dj	đ, dj	d + consonantal y	Ж	ж	zh (as in French "jour")
E	e	e	З	з	z
F	f	f	И	и	i
G	g	g	Ј	ј	y (consonantal)
H	h	h, ch (as in "loch")	К	к	k
I	i	i	Л	л	l
J	j	y (consonantal)	Љ	љ	l + consonantal y
K	k	k	М	м	m
L	l	l	Н	н	n
Lj	lj	l + consonantal y	Њ	њ	n + consonantal y
M	m	m	О	о	o
N	n	n	П	п	p
Nj	nj	n + consonantal y	Р	р	r
O	o	o	С	с	s
P	p	p	Т	т	t
R	r	r	Ћ	ћ	t + consonantal y
S	s	s	У	у	u
Š	š	sh	Ф	ф	f
T	t	t	Х	х	h, ch (as in "loch")
U	u	u	Ц	ц	ts
V	v	v	Ч	ч	ch
Z	z	z	Џ	џ	j
Ž	ž	zh (as in French "jour")	Ш	ш	sh

III. THE CURRENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM: PRESCHOOL THROUGH SECONDARY

The current education system is organized into three stages: preschool; primary or elementary; career-oriented or "directed education," which is divided into secondary and higher education. See Chart 3. The introduction of directed education provided for a system of "levels" or steps, from completion of the first year of secondary school through secondary and higher education to completion of a doctoral program. **There are eight levels incorporated into the system, with subsets indicating divisions of education within the levels at Levels VI and VII** (see Chart 4).

A. Preschool

Children from ages 3 to 6 may attend a program of preschool education. Rates of attendance vary between rural and urban centers, with greater participation in the latter. Although attendance is currently voluntary, it is projected that eventually it will become compulsory. Programs vary with some organized on a half-day schedule while others operate for a full day.

The accepted pattern in Yugoslavia is for both parents to work. As a result, many preschools have been organized, financed and operated through the efforts of local industries and agricultural enterprises. In addition, some schools are organized by the local elementary school or by the self-managing communities of interest. Finances for the latter may be accrued through a special community levy of taxes based upon income. Other income is generated from tuition fees based upon a sliding scale of ability to pay.

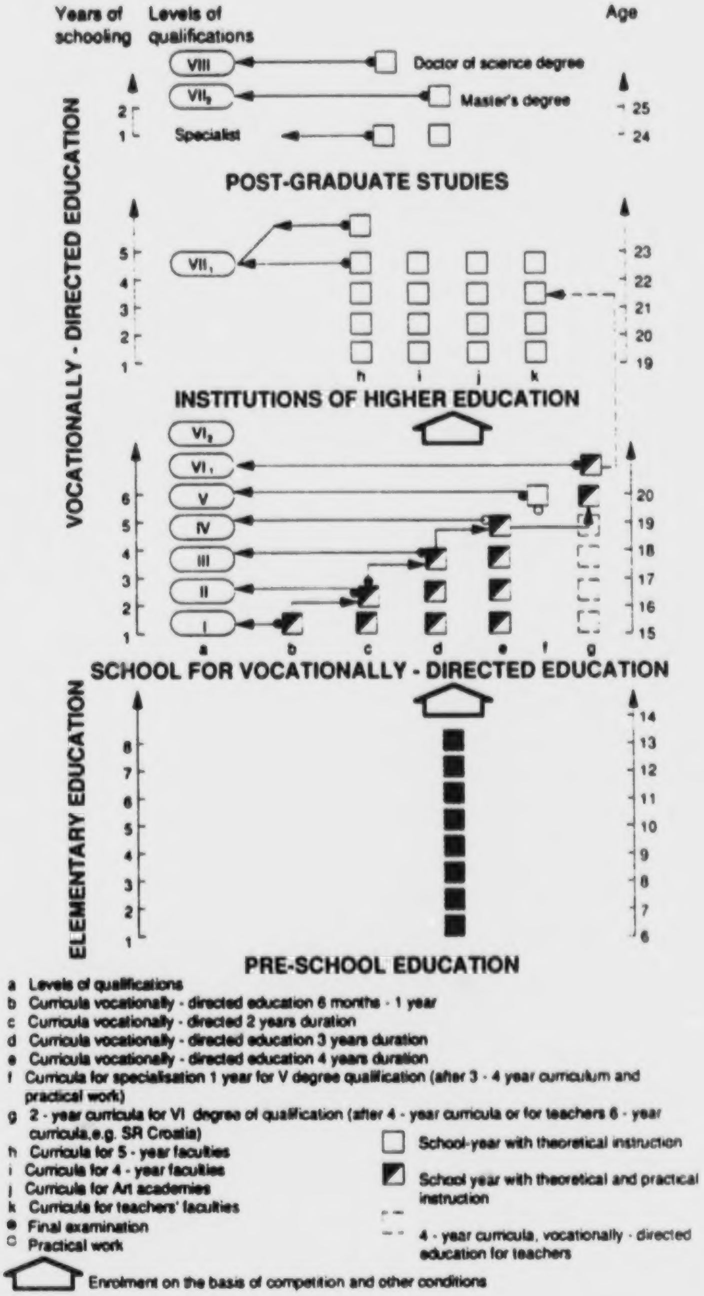
Although, as stated above, preschooling is not compulsory, some republics require a special six-month attendance at the age of 6 immediately prior to entrance to elementary school. This period is known as "little school," and in some instances has served to lower the entry age to elementary school to age 6 instead of the normal 7. The intent of "little school" is to develop social and cooperative skills and a readiness for formal learning in the following school years.

B. Elementary Education

Elementary school, from grades 1 - 8, is compulsory for children 7 to 15 years of age, although a considerably high drop-out rate is still being experienced. To provide for these who have not completed the full elementary program, special adult elementary education centers and classes offer accelerated and synthesized versions of the program. Special elementary schools have also been established for children with special needs, whether mental, emotional or physical, and for children who are considered especially gifted.

The elementary school curriculum encompasses the humanities, social sciences, mathematics and sciences, fine arts, industrial arts, and physical education. However, this level of education is

Chart 3. CURRENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF YUGOSLAVIA



Years of schooling
Levels of qualifications
Age
VIII
Doctor of science degree
VII_2
Master's degree
Specialist
2
1
25
24
POST-GRADUATE STUDIES
VOCATIONALLY - DIRECTED EDUCATION
VII_1
5
4
3
2
1
23
22
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19
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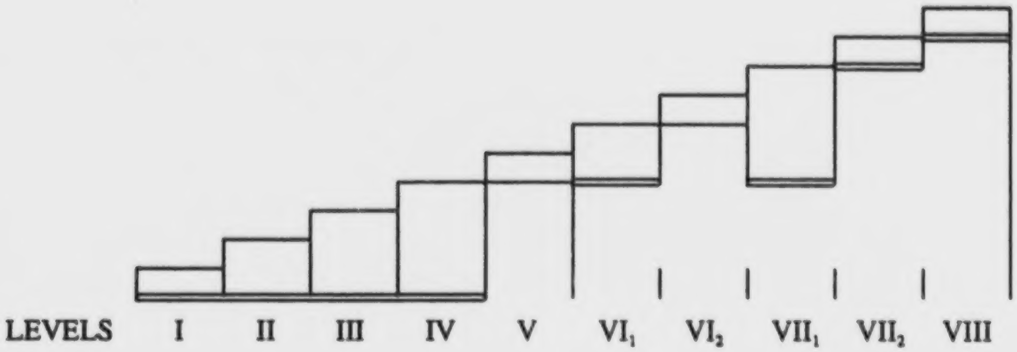
i
j
k
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
VI_2
VI_1
V
IV
III
II
I
6
5
4
3
2
1
20
19
18
17
16
15
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
SCHOOL FOR VOCATIONALLY - DIRECTED EDUCATION
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

a Levels of qualifications
b Curricula vocationally - directed education 6 months - 1 year
c Curricula vocationally - directed 2 years duration
d Curricula vocationally - directed education 3 years duration
e Curricula vocationally - directed education 4 years duration
f Curricula for specialisation 1 year for V degree qualification (after 3 - 4 year curriculum and practical work)
g 2 - year curricula for VI degree of qualification (after 4 - year curricula or for teachers 6 - year curricula,e.g. SR Croatia)
h Curricula for 5 - year faculties
i Curricula for 4 - year faculties
j Curricula for Art academies
k Curricula for teachers' faculties
● Final examination
○ Practical work

☐ School-year with theoretical instruction
◪ School year with theoretical and practical instruction
⌐ ‐ ‐ 4 - year curricula, vocationally - directed education for teachers

⌂ Enrolment on the basis of competition and other conditions

Chart 4. LEVELS OF DIRECTED EDUCATION



SECONDARY EDUCATION

Levels I & II	Basic trades: very few enter these levels directly from elementary school.
Levels III & IV	Basic academic courses are taken in the first two years of the program, followed by one or two years of vocational coursework, respectively. Completion of Level IV is normally necessary for entry into higher school *(visa skola)* and university programs, but entrance from Level III is permitted if the student has passed additional examinations.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Level V	One-year apprenticeship programs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Level VI_1	Two-year *visa skola* programs.
Level VI_2	Labor in-service training programs.
Level VII_1	Four/five-year university programs.
Level VII_2	Master's or specialist programs.
Level VIII	Doctoral programs.

primarily preparatory to further specialization in specific vocational areas. Other nonacademic courses are also included in the curriculum, and, although presented at different stages in the elementary cycle, each republic and autonomous province has included courses on Marxist theory. Special language courses are also provided, primarily for those students from minority groups.

The number of hours of instruction per week ranges from about 22 hours in grade 1 to 30 hours in grade 8. Students are evaluated on the basis of tests given throughout the year; no final examination is given at the end of each grade as a requirement for promotion to the next grade level. A certificate awarded at the completion of grade 8 entitles the student to proceed to secondary school. For admission to some selected secondary schools, students may have to pass qualifying examinations.

Students are graded on a 5-point scale with 5 (excellent) being the highest grade and 1 denoting unsatisfactory progress. As a matter of policy, the failing of students, particularly in the lower grades, is unlikely. Students who are having difficulty are given extra help, and, if necessary, additional instruction is given during vacation periods. Conversely, talented students are able to accelerate through their program.

C. Secondary Education

As a reflection of Yugoslavia's commitment to general social and economic development as portrayed through the structure of self-management and associated labor, secondary education has become career-oriented. In fact, it has replaced the former pattern of secondary, college and university education with levels of vocational and professional training.

Secondary education encompasses Levels I to IV and, following the policies of the 1974 10th Congress, provides general education in the first two years and more specialized education in the last two, with concentration on a particular area, e.g., mathematics and computer science. Through the four levels the vocational training component becomes an increasingly important feature. However, all students who complete Levels III and IV receive the same general education. Through more recent reforms all four levels have become vocationally oriented but still retain essential elements of general education.

For students who have performed poorly in elementary school, or intend to pursue the basic trades, the first two levels serve to upgrade the basic education. For other students pursuing academic or professional tracks, the first two years include basic courses in 10 to 15 subjects. Of those, 90% will complete the four-year cycle or Level IV.

General education at Levels III and IV includes all the traditional branches of education: humanities, social sciences, mathematics, natural sciences and fine arts. However, particularly in the areas of mathematics and sciences, the bias is towards a technical approach, with an early identification of engineering principles and applied sciences.

Vocational education at Levels III and IV is designed for training in several vocations and a number of fixed occupations. Education at Levels I, II and V (apprenticeship) is designed to be much more flexible and reflects the needs of both "associated labor" and the skills and abilities of individual students.

The number of vocations has been reduced through the grouping of allied vocations. What these groupings should be has been the focus of considerable discussion between the republics and provinces. The following is the list adopted by Serbia:

1. Engineering: Mechanical and Power Engineering and Shipbuilding
2. Electrical Engineering and Power Transmission
3. Construction, Geodesy and Production of Building Materials
4. Geology and Mining
5. Agriculture and Veterinary Science
6. Traffic Engineering
7. Forestry and Timber
8. Food Processing
9. Business Administration and Commerce
10. Catering and Tourism
11. Law (Secretarial, Civil Defense)
12. Textiles
13. Leather Industry
14. Medicine
15. Chemistry, Rubber, Fire-fighting, Fire-resistant Materials, Glass, Ceramics
16. Printing
17. Metallurgy
18. Culture and Languages
19. Natural Sciences and Mathematics
20. Hydrometeorology
21. Arts (Painting, Music, Ballet)
22. Personal Services (Hairdressing, Beauty Culture)
23. Education

For Serbia this has resulted in a reduction of vocations to 23 from the previous 36, and an even more significant reduction of occupations or "educational profiles" from 600 to 200.

The organization can be further demonstrated by taking the "vocation" of food processor. There are nine Level III education profiles within this vocation, including butcher, baker and milk processor; within the profile of milk processor, there are six occupations listed, e.g., general milk worker, butter maker and yogurt maker. Within the same broad vocation there are three Level IV profiles, all at the technician level and each with several occupations.

Where formerly there was training provided for a large number of specific occupations under the vocation of mathematics and natural sciences, there are now only two broad educational curriculum outlines at the fourth level of instruction: (a) mathematics and computer science technical training ("operatives"), and (b) natural sciences. The curriculum is then divided into three blocks: (A) General Education, (B) General Technical Education, and (C) Special Technical Education. Blocks (A) and (B) would be identical for both profiles, with the differences being focused in block (C). (See Table 3.1.)

In addition to the subjects covered in each profile, other areas of curriculum and activity are required. These include elective courses, particularly minority languages, vocational work experience, community and social service, research projects and cultural and social activities of the school. These areas are organized by each school; additional activities are organized by teachers, students and parents in conjunction with experts from the organizations of associated labor.

For all vocations and educational profiles there are 39 school weeks allowed. Under the new system the normal hours of instruction were set at 30. However this has been increased to 32, and in some cases to 34.

Table 3.1 SYLLABUS OF GENERAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL TECHNICAL SUBJECTS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF MATHEMATICS-COMPUTER PROGRAMING OPERATIVE AND NATURAL SCIENCES OPERATIVE (LEVEL IV)

		First Year Hours		Second Year Hours		Third Year Hours		Fourth Year Hours		Total Hours	
		Per week	Per annum	Per week	Per annum	Per week	Per annum	Per week	Per annum	Per week	Per annum
A. GENERAL EDUCATION SUBJECTS											
1	Language and Literature	5	180	3	108	3	108	3	102	14	498
2	Foreign Language	3	108	3	108	2	72	2	68	10	356
Marxism and Socialist Self-Management											
3	Introduction to Social Science	-	-	2	72	-	-	-	-	2	72
4	Socialist Self-Management and Contemporary Society										
	Regular instruction	-	-	-	-	2	72	-	-	2	72
	Block instruction	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
5	Philosophical Principles of Marxism	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	2	68
Fine Art											
6	Music*										
7	Art*										
	Regular instruction	1	36	1	36	-	-	-	-	2	72
	Block instruction	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	60
8	Physical Education	2	72	2	72	2	72	2	68	8	284
9	Defense and Protection	-	-	-	-	2	72	2	68	4	140
10	History	2	72	2	72	-	-	-	-	4	144
11	Principles of Engineering and Production										
	Regular instruction	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36
	Block instruction	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
TOTAL A											
	Regular instruction	14	504	13	468	11	396	11	374	49	1742
	Block instruction	-	90	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	150

Table 1 ***continued.***

B. GENERAL EDUCATION SUBJECTS											
12	Mathematics	5	180	5	180	5	180	5	170	20	710
13	Physics	3	95+13	3	95+13	3	92+16	3	86+16	12	368+58
14	Chemistry	2	64+8	2+1	72+36	2+1	72+36	2	64+8	8+2	272+88
15	Biology	2	62+10	3	94+14	2	62+10	3	94+8	10	312+42
16	Geography	3	108	3	108	2	72	-	-	8	288
17	Astronomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	2	68
18	Latin	2	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	72
19	Principles of Computer Science	-	-	1+1	36+36	-	-	-	-	1+1	36+36
TOTAL B		17	582+31	17+2	585+99	14+1**	478+62	15	482+32	63+3	2126+36
C. **SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUBJECTS****											
20	Numerical Mathematics	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	2	68
21	Computer Programing and Languages	-	-	-	-	2+2	72+72	1+1	34+34	3+3	106+106
22	Computer System and EOP	-	-	-	-	1+1	36+36	1+1	34+34	2+2	70+70
23	Practical Training *(Block)*	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	180
TOTAL C											
	Regular instruction	-	-	-	-	3+3	108+108	4+2	136+68	7+5	244+176
	Block instruction	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	180
TOTAL A + B + C											
	Regular tuition	31	1085+31	30+2	1053+99	28+4	982+170	30+2	992+100	119+8	4112+400
	Block tuition	-	90	-	90	-	90	-	60	-	330
D. ELECTIVE SUBJECT**											
	Local Language	2	72	2	72	2	72	2	68	8	284

* Music and Art combined

** Only for the occupation of Mathematics-Computer Programing Operative

(*Source:* Yugoslav Survey, No. 3, 1986)

00 26

27

Notwithstanding the improvements which are perceived to have been brought about with the introduction and acceptance of the new syllabus, contention and disagreement between the republics and autonomous provinces revolve around discussions on the establishment of a national core curriculum, the classifications and number of vocations and profiles and the duration of their training which could impact upon the inter-regional transportability of occupational qualifications. Also controversial is the relationship between general and vocational education and between theoretical and practical education. In this regard the academics favor a strong general education, while a greater amount of technical instruction with increased practical instruction (more apprenticeship training) is advocated by the organization of associated labor. The re-introduction of the more traditional "gymnasium" school is already taking place in some republics.

1. Secondary School Grading System

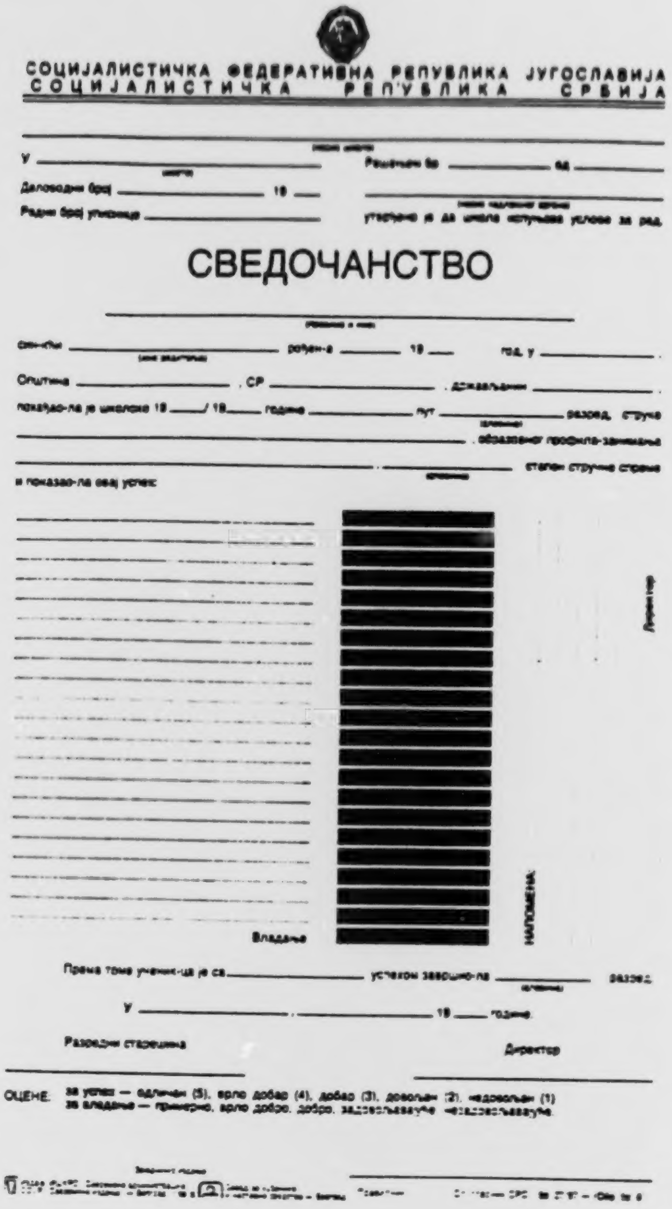
A transcript of courses taken and grades given is issued annually. Document 3.1 shows a current transcript from the Mechanical School of Belgrade.

The following is the grading system used in secondary schools:

			Serbo-Croatian	Macedonian	Slovenian
10	5	EXCELLENT	*Odličan*	*Otlichno*	*Odlično*
9	4	VERY GOOD	*Vrlo dobar*	*Mnogo dobre*	*Prav Dobro*
8	3	GOOD	*Dobar*	*Dobre*	*Dobro*
7-6	2	FAIR	*Dovoljan*	*Zadovolitelno*	*Zadostno/ Zadovoljava*
5	1	INSUFFICIENT FAILED	*Nedovoljan*	*Bezuspešno*	*Nezadostno/ Nezadovoljava*

2. Secondary School Certificates

Upon successful completion of secondary school (Level I and II), the student is awarded a secondary school certificate. The student who completes Level III or IV receives a Diploma of Completion of Secondary School Studies. Sample Document 3.2 is a Secondary School Level III Leaving Certificate in Serbo-Croatian, in both the Roman and Cyrillic alphabets, from the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Document 3.3 is a Level IV Diploma. See Chart 5 for the names of leaving certificates in the different republics and autonomous provinces and languages. The certificates are frequently issued in two languages, e.g., Serbo-Croatian and Hungarian, reflecting the ethnic population of the region of the school. They may also be issued in one language, but with one version in the Roman alphabet and one in the Cyrillic alphabet.



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

У ____________ Решењем бр ________ од ________
Деловодни број ____________ 19__ ____________
Радни број уписнице ____________ утврђено је да школа испуњава услове за рад.

СВЕДОЧАНСТВО

____

син-ћи ____________ рођен-а ________ 19__ год. у ____________.
Општина ____________, СР ____________, држављанин ____________.
похађао-ла је школске 19___/19___ године ____________ пут ____________ разред, стручне
____________, образовног профила-занимања
____________, ____________ степен стручне спреме
и показао-ла овај успех:

Владање

НАПОМЕНА:

Директор

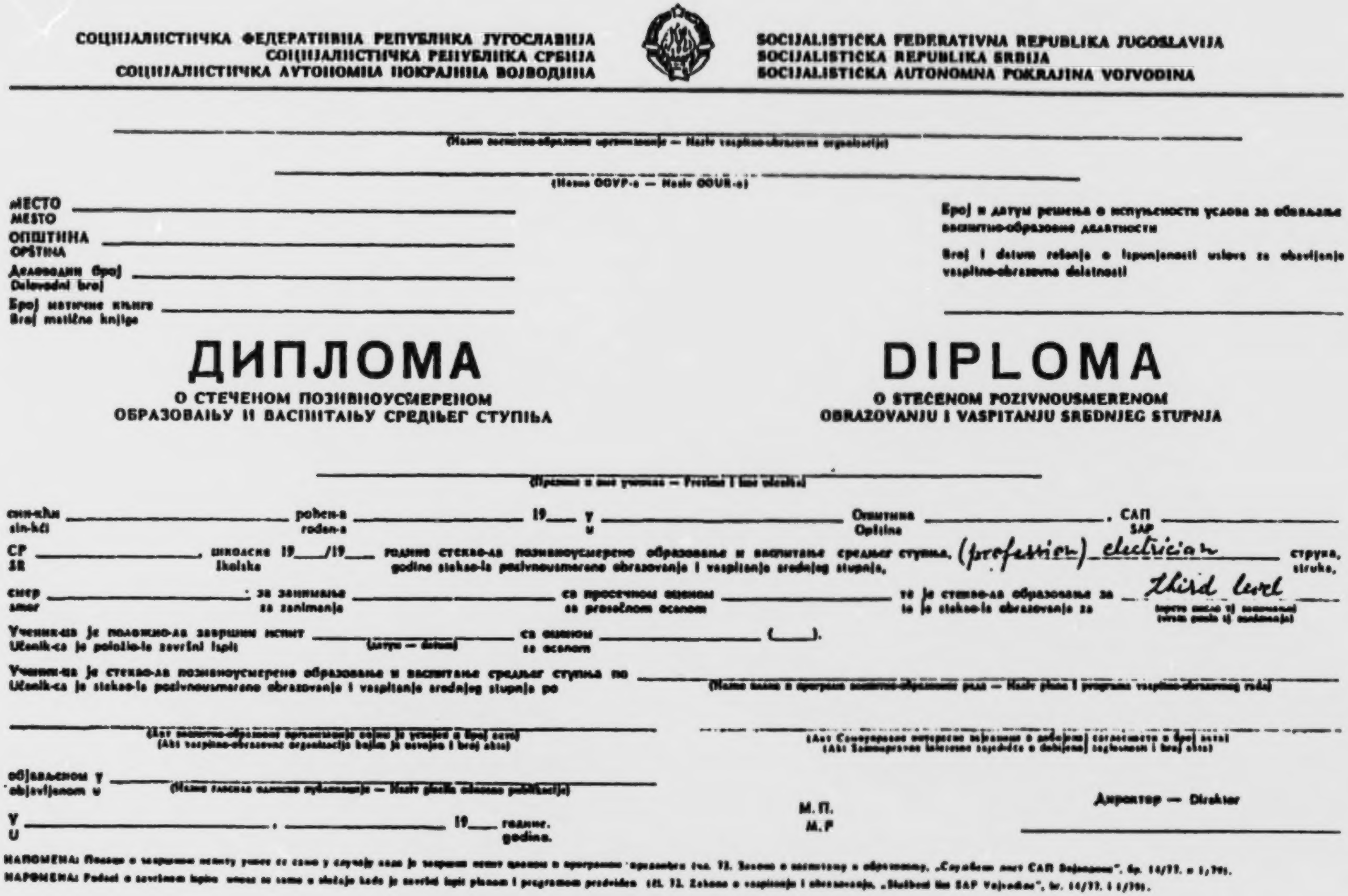
Према томе ученик-ца је са ____________ успехом завршио-ла ____________ разред.
У ____________, ____________ 19___ године.

Разредни старешина

Директор

ОЦЕНЕ: за успех — одличан (5), врло добар (4), добар (3), довољан (2), недовољан (1)
за владање — примерно, врло добро, добро, задовољавајуће, незадовољавајуће.

Document 3.1. Annual Secondary School Transcript Form, Mechanical Secondary School, Belgrade



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА АУТОНОМНА ПОКРАЈИНА ВОЈВОДИНА

SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA SRBIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA AUTONOMNA POKRAJINA VOJVODINA

____
(Назив васпитно-образовне организације — Naziv vaspitno-obrazovne organizacije)

____
(Назив ООУР-а — Naziv OOUR-a)

МЕСТО / MESTO ______________

ОПШТИНА / OPŠTINA ______________

Деловодни број / Delovodni broj ______________

Број матичне књиге / Broj matične knjige ______________

Број и датум решења о испуњености услова за обављање васпитно-образовне делатности

Broj i datum rešenja o ispunjenosti uslova za obavljanje vaspitno-obrazovne delatnosti

____

ДИПЛОМА
О СТЕЧЕНОМ ПОЗИВНОУСМЕРЕНОМ ОБРАЗОВАЊУ И ВАСПИТАЊУ СРЕДЊЕГ СТУПЊА

DIPLOMA
O STEČENOM POZIVNOUSMERENOM OBRAZOVANJU I VASPITANJU SREDNJEG STUPNJA

____
(Презиме и име ученика — Prezime i ime učenika)

син-кћи / sin-kći ______________ рођен-а / rođen-a ______________ 19___ у / u ______________ Општина / Opština ______________, САП / SAP ______________

СР / SR ______________, школске / školske 19___/19___ године стекао-ла позивноусмерено образовање и васпитање средњег ступња, / godine stekao-la pozivnousmereno obrazovanje i vaspitanje srednjeg stupnja, (profession) electrician струке, / struke,

смер / smer ______________; за занимање / za zanimanje ______________ са просечном оценом / sa prosečnom ocenom ______________ те је стекао-ла образовање за / te je stekao-la obrazovanje za third level (трећи степен тј. занимање / treći stepen tj. zanimanje)

Ученик-ца је положио-ла завршни испит / Učenik-ca je položio-la završni ispit ______________ (датум — datum) са оценом / sa ocenom ______________ (____).

Ученик-ца је стекао-ла позивноусмерено образовање и васпитање средњег ступња по / Učenik-ca je stekao-la pozivnousmereno obrazovanje i vaspitanje srednjeg stupnja po ______________
(Назив плана и програма васпитно-образовног рада — Naziv plana i programa vaspitno-obrazovnog rada)

____
(Акт васпитно-образовне организације којим је усвојен и број акта)
(Akt vaspitno-obrazovne organizacije kojim je usvojen i broj akta)

____
(Акт Самоуправне интересне заједнице о добијеној сагласности и број акта)
(Akt Samoupravne interesne zajednice o dobijenoj saglasnosti i broj akta)

објављеном у / objavljenom u ______________
(Назив гласила односно публикације — Naziv glasila odnosno publikacije)

У / U ______________, ______________ 19___ године. / godine.

М. П. / M. P.

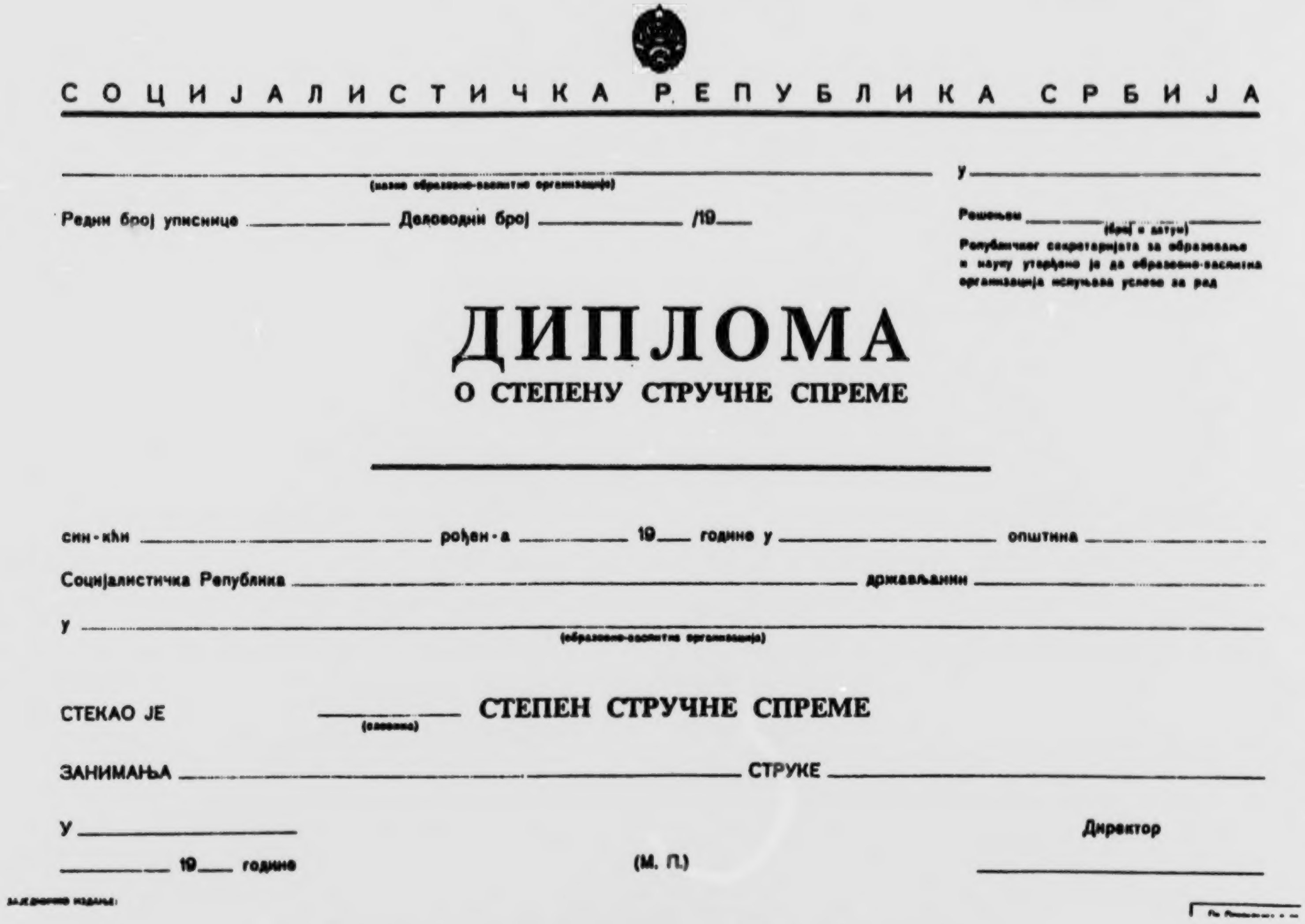
Директор — Direktor

____

НАПОМЕНА: Податак о завршном испиту уноси се само у случају када је завршни испит планом и програмом предвиђен (чл. 72. Закона о васпитању и образовању, „Службени лист САП Војводине“, бр. 14/77. и 1/79).

NAPOMENA: Podaci o završnom ispitu unose se samo u slučaju kada je završni ispit planom i programom predviđen (čl. 72. Zakona o vaspitanju i obrazovanju, „Službeni list SAP Vojvodine", br. 14/77. i 1/79).

Document 3.2. Secondary School, Level III, Diploma



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

______________________________ у ______________
(назив образовно-васпитне организације)

Редни број уписнице ________ Деловодни број ________ /19___

Решењем ______________
(број и датум)
Републичког секретаријата за образовање и науку утврђено је да образовно-васпитна организација испуњава услове за рад

ДИПЛОМА

О СТЕПЕНУ СТРУЧНЕ СПРЕМЕ

____

син - кћи ______________ рођен - а ________ 19___ године у ______________ општина ______________

Социјалистичка Република ______________________________ држављанин ______________

у ______________________________
(образовно-васпитна организација)

СТЕКАО ЈЕ ________ СТЕПЕН СТРУЧНЕ СПРЕМЕ
(словима)

ЗАНИМАЊА ______________________________ СТРУКЕ ______________________________

У ______________

________ 19___ године

(М. П.)

Директор

____

Document 3.3. Secondary School, Level IV, Social Science Diploma

Chart 5. Sample Secondary School Diploma Names

NOTE: The exact title of the secondary school diploma varies with the school and the area of the country.

Secondary School Diploma	Language
1. *Svjedočanstvo - Svjedodžba o završenom razredu* or *o završenom obrazovanju*	Serbian
2. *Diploma o stečenom pozivnousmerenom obrazovanju i vaspitanju srednjeg stupnja*	Serbian
3. *Oklevel a kozepfoku szakiranju oktatas es neveles elvegzeserol*	Hungarian
4. *Svedočanstvo o završenom razredu obrazovanja i vaspitanja*	Serbian
5. *Bizonyítvány a kozepfoku oktatas es neveles befejezo osztalyarol*	Hungarian
6. *Sprićevalo o končani osnovni šoli*	Slovenian
7. **СВЕДОЧАНСТВО** О ЗАВРШЕНОМ РАЗРЕДУ СРЕДЊЕГ ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА	Cyrillic/Serbian

D. Religious Secondary Education

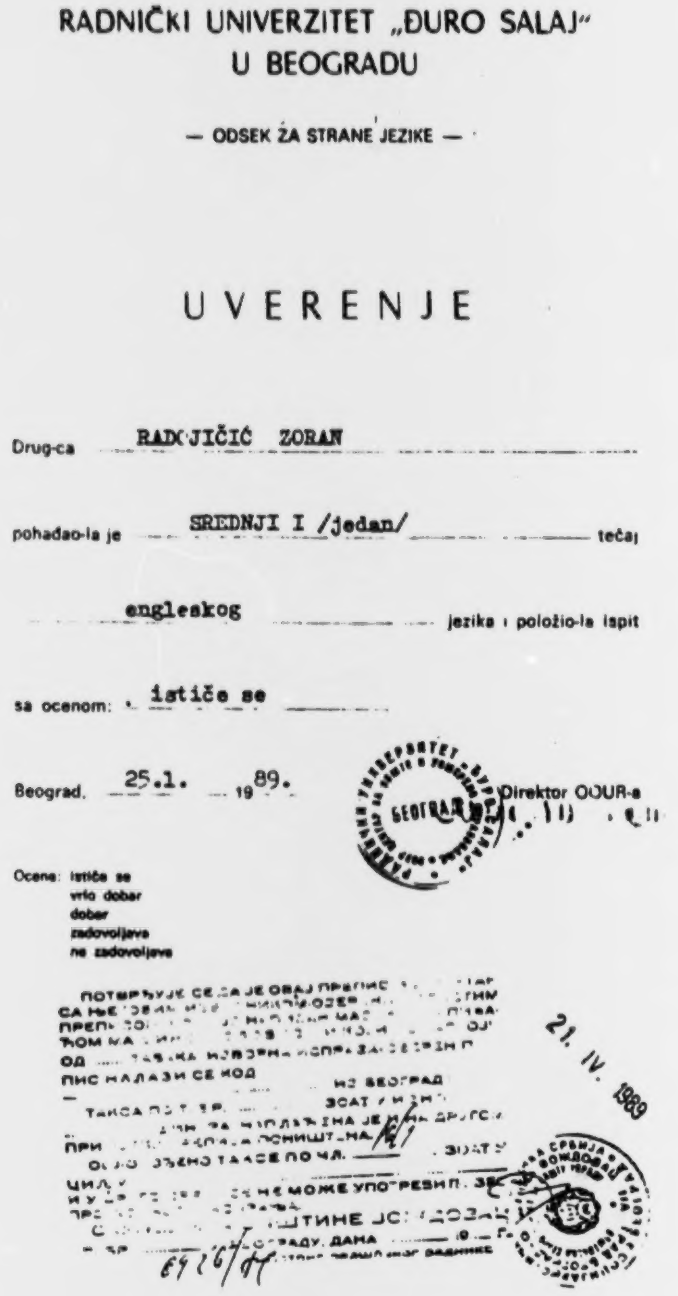
The major denominations sponsor religious secondary schools. Completion of these schools does not give access to university education unless equivalent examinations are taken at a regular state secondary school. In practice, the majority of pupils at these schools go on to the corresponding theological faculty. See section in the appendix on Other Institutions.

E. Continuing Education

Workers or Peoples University - *"Radnicki Univerzitet"*

Although bearing the title "university," Workers or Peoples universities are rather schools of continuing education offering short courses in many subjects and open to students of all ages. They were introduced after World War II to provide adults with improved literacy skills and vocational competencies together with general education upgrading and economic and ideological instruction. The offerings have now been expanded to include language training, and general interest and cultural courses. See document 3.4.

In addition there are vocational education programs for adults offered in both factory training programs and through night classes at secondary schools.



RADNIČKI UNIVERZITET „ĐURO SALAJ"
U BEOGRADU

— ODSEK ZA STRANE JEZIKE —

UVERENJE

Drug-ca RADOJIČIĆ ZORAN

pohađao-la je SREDNJI I /jedan/ tečaj

engleskog jezika i položio-la ispit

sa ocenom: ističe se

Beograd, 25.1. 1989.

Direktor OOUR-a

Ocena: ističe se
vrlo dobar
dobar
zadovoljava
ne zadovoljava

ПОТВРЂУЈЕ СЕ ДА ЈЕ ОВАЈ ПРЕПИС [illegible]
СА ЊЕ [illegible]
ПРЕП [illegible]
ЂОМ НА [illegible]
ОД ...... ТАБ.КА ИЗВОРНА ИСПРАВА [illegible]
ПИС НАЛАЗИ СЕ КОД
ИЗ БЕОГРАД
ТАКСА [illegible]
ПРИ [illegible] ПОНИШТ.НА
ЦИЛ [illegible] НЕ МОЖЕ УПОТРЕБИТИ [illegible]
[illegible] ШТИНЕ ЈС [illegible]
[illegible] ГРАДУ, ДАНА .... 19 .. Г.
6426/89

21. IV. 1989

Document 3.4. Certificate of Completion of English Course at Radnički Univerzitet (Workers University)

IV. TERTIARY EDUCATION

A. Overview

Tertiary education in Yugoslavia incorporates and continues the principles of career-directed education and has three parts; postsecondary vocational education, higher education and graduate study.

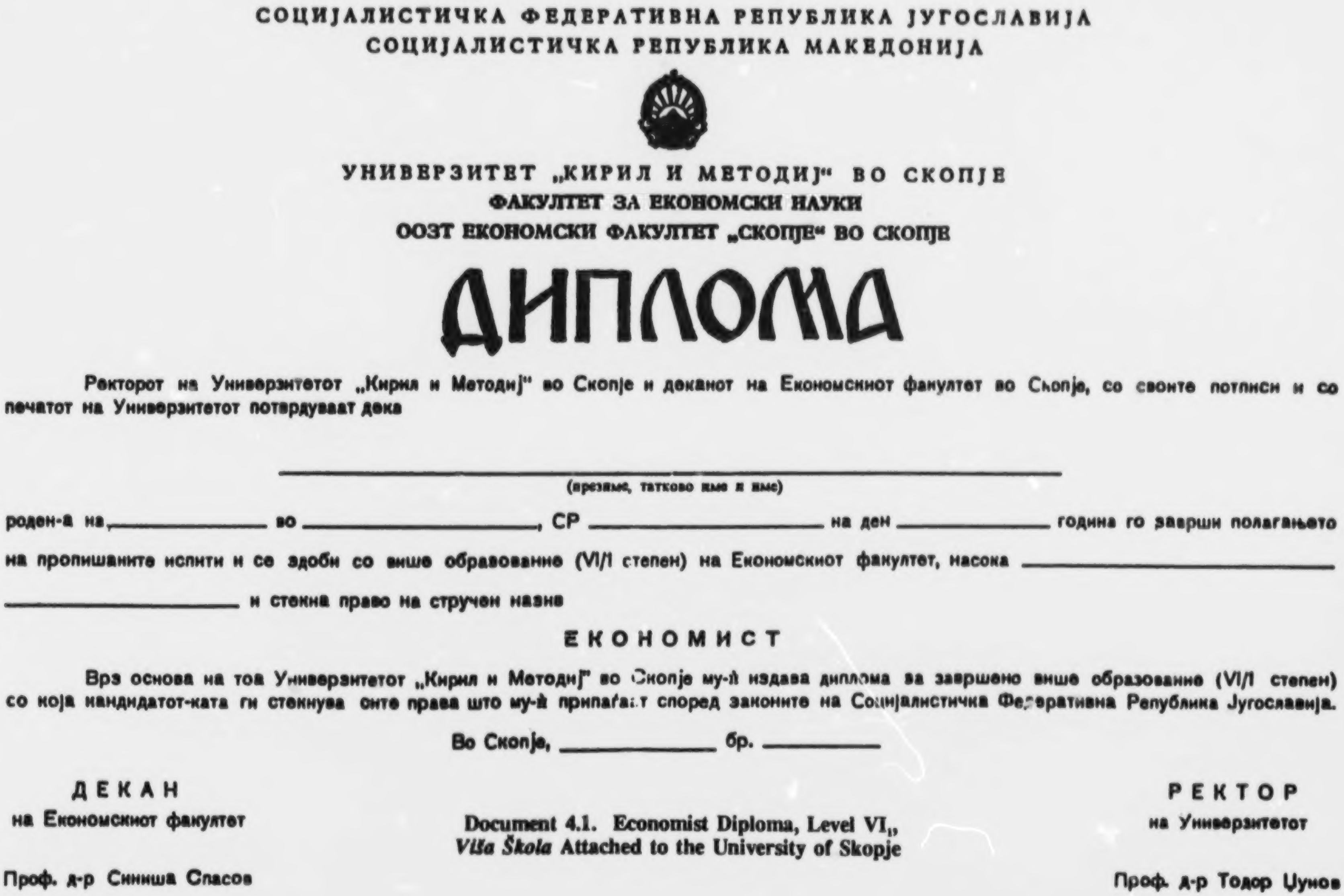
Postsecondary vocational studies are taught at tertiary level, nonuniversity schools *(viša škola)* and are normally of two or three years' duration. The programs are complete in themselves and lead to the awarding of a Level VI$_1$ diploma and a vocational title in the specific field, e.g., senior mechanical technician, senior designer (see Documents 4.5 and 4.6 for sample Level VI$_1$ diplomas: also see Documents 5.9 and 5.10).

Recently some of these schools have been incorporated into the university system, allowing graduates in some disciplines to continue their studies to a higher level in related university faculties. Such progession is subject to students passing prescribed entrance examinations. A notable exception to this possibility is in the areas of paramedical education or allied health studies where it is not possible to continue in higher studies in a medical field.

In addition to the *viša škola*, there are institutions known as *visoka škola* (high school). This can be particularly confusing as, despite the use of the comparative in the name higher school, programs in a high school are more theoretical and academic and may be of four years' duration. In the field of the arts, similar programs may be offered in academies. Programs in *visoka škola* normally require four years of study and lead to a Level VII$_1$ diploma and professional title.

Graduate studies fall into two categories: those intended for higher level specialization and practical application in the field, and those leading to advanced scholarly studies and research. The highest academic qualification in Yugoslavia is the doctorate *(doktor)* and is awarded as a result of independent research.

Access to postsecondary vocational and higher education is by satisfactory completion of the appropriate program of secondary education together with the passing of entrance examinations. Selection is dependent upon the number of (free) places available in any given program and institution. In addition, although access to all postsecondary studies is free, numbers can be further controlled by the significant drop in the continuation rate between first and second years as a result of stringent faculty examinations. It has been reported, however, that because of the economic and social benefits which can accrue through being a student, some have taken advantage of the system and either withdrawn prior to final examinations or deliberately failed, thereby having to repeat the whole year. Recently legislation has been introduced to place a statute of limitations on the time taken to complete an academic program.



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ „КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЈ“ ВО СКОПЈЕ
ФАКУЛТЕТ ЗА ЕКОНОМСКИ НАУКИ
ООЗТ ЕКОНОМСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ „СКОПЈЕ“ ВО СКОПЈЕ

ДИПЛОМА

Ректорот на Универзитетот „Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје и деканот на Економскиот факултет во Скопје, со своите потписи и со печатот на Универзитетот потврдуваат дека

____
(презиме, татково име и име)

роден-а на ____________ во ________________, СР ________________ на ден ____________ година го заврши полагањето на пропишаните испити и се здоби со више образование (VI/1 степен) на Економскиот факултет, насока ________________________ __________________ и стекна право на стручен назив

ЕКОНОМИСТ

Врз основа на тоа Универзитетот „Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје му-ѝ издава диплома за завршено више образование (VI/1 степен) со која кандидатот-ката ги стекнува сите права што му-ѝ припаѓаат според законите на Социјалистичка Федеративна Република Југославија.

Во Скопје, ____________ бр. __________

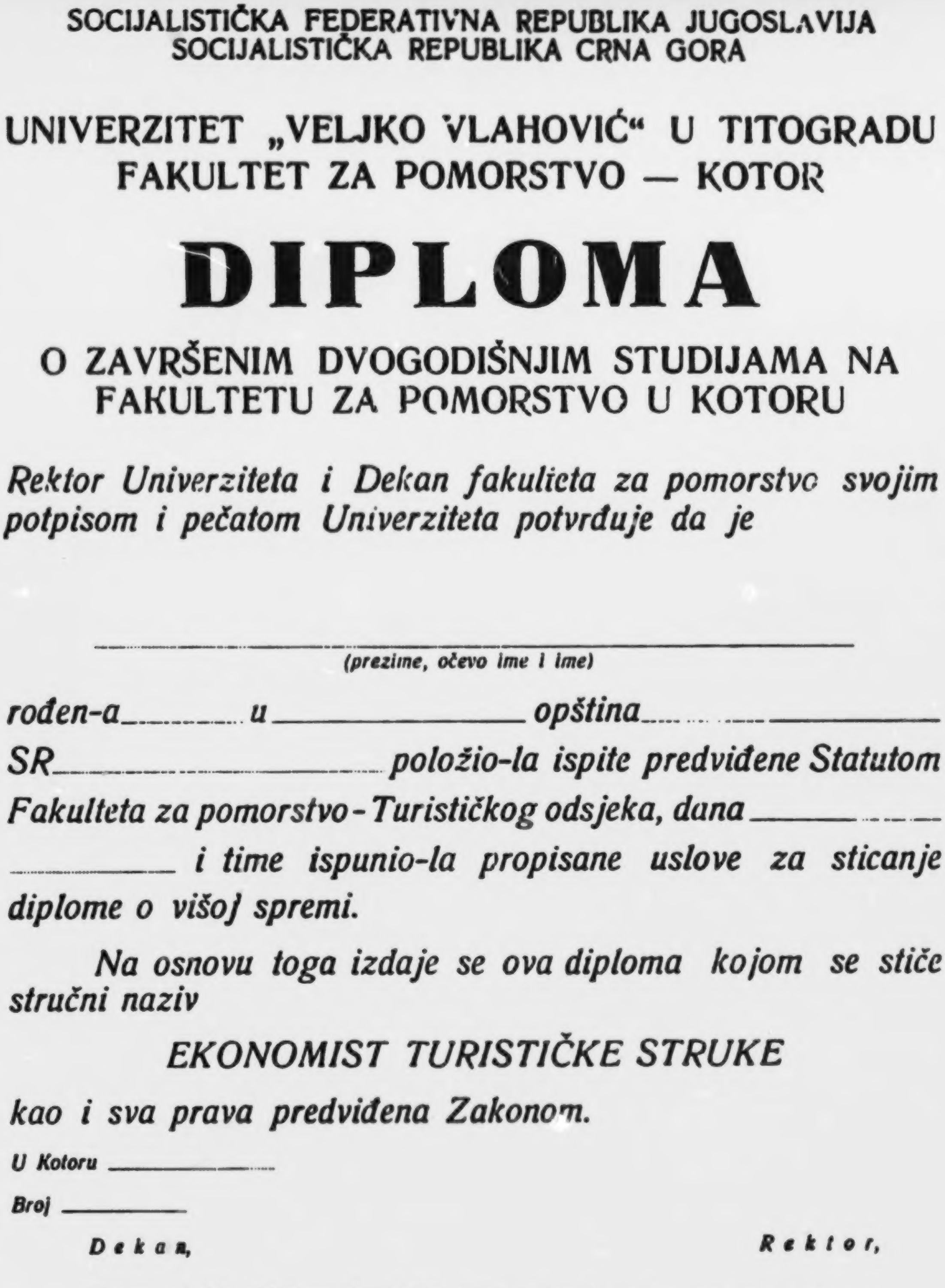
ДЕКАН
на Економскиот факултет

Проф. д-р Синиша Спасов

РЕКТОР
на Универзитетот

Проф. д-р Тодор Џунов

Document 4.1. Economist Diploma, Level VI$_1$,
Viša Škola Attached to the University of Skopje



SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA CRNA GORA

UNIVERZITET „VELJKO VLAHOVIĆ“ U TITOGRADU
FAKULTET ZA POMORSTVO — KOTOR

DIPLOMA

O ZAVRŠENIM DVOGODIŠNJIM STUDIJAMA NA FAKULTETU ZA POMORSTVO U KOTORU

Rektor Univerziteta i Dekan fakulteta za pomorstvo svojim potpisom i pečatom Univerziteta potvrđuje da je

____
(prezime, očevo ime i ime)

rođen-a ________ u ______________ opština ______________

SR ______________ položio-la ispite predviđene Statutom Fakulteta za pomorstvo - Turističkog odsjeka, dana ____________ ____________ i time ispunio-la propisane uslove za sticanje diplome o višoj spremi.

Na osnovu toga izdaje se ova diploma kojom se stiče stručni naziv

EKONOMIST TURISTIČKE STRUKE

kao i sva prava predviđena Zakonom.

U Kotoru ____________

Broj ____________

Dekan, *Rektor,*

**Document 4.2. Diploma, Level VI_1, from a Two-Year Program in Tourism
University of Titograd**

B. Administration

Tertiary institutions are organized and governed under the same principles of self-management as are businesses and industry. Government is through elected representation drawn from the constituent parts of the institution and, in the case of the universities, administered by elected rectors and deans. The rector and pro-rectors (president, vice-presidents) of the university normally serve for up to four years. In some universities there is a student pro-rector appointed. Similarly, a dean of a faculty (school) is also elected for a term of up to four years.

Supporting the work of each level of the institution is a secretariat that provides administrative continuity in its operation. The academic affairs of the institution are conducted through an elected assembly or senate which is composed of academics, students, and representatives from political, industrial, commercial, social and governmental agencies and enterprises.

Each faculty is organized in a like fashion with a faculty council and perhaps a separate body dealing specifically with curricular matters. There is no encompassing faculty of graduate studies in Yugoslavian universities but, rather, each faculty is responsible for its own graduate program.

C. Academic Staff

The following are the names of the various ranks and types of staff teaching in tertiary education:

assistants	*asistenti*
senior assistants	*stariji asistenti*
instructors	*predavači*
senior instructors	*stariji predavači*
junior lecturers	*mladji lektori*
lecturers	*lektori*
senior lecturers	*viši lektori*
assistant professor	*docenti*
associate professor	*izvanredni profesori*
professor	*redovni profesori*

V. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

A. University Structure

The development of universities in Yugoslavia followed a trend incorporating separate schools and independent faculties, as well as upgrading existing secondary schools. The University of Zagreb was the first to become a full-fledged university in 1874. This was followed by the Universities of Belgrade and Ljubljana in the first two decades of the twentieth century. All other universities were founded after World War II.

Universities of Yugoslavia

Republic/Province	University	Year Established
Bosnia-Herzegovina	University of Sarajevo	1949
	University of Banja Luka	1975
	University of Tuzla	1976
	University of Mostar	1977
Croatia	University of Zagreb	1874 (1669)*
	University of Rijeka	1973
	University of Split	1974
	University of Osijek	1975
Kosovo	University of Priština	1971
Macedonia	University of Skopje	1949
	University of Bitola	1979
Montenegro	University of Titograd	1974
Serbia	University of Belgrade	1905 (1808)*
	University of Niš	1965
	University of the Arts	1973 (1937)*
	University of Kragujevac	1976
Slovenia	University of Ljubljana	1919 (1595)*
	University of Maribor	1975
Vojvodina	University of Novi Sad	1960

* Year of the original school or academy.

Within the last 30 years, the number of universities, faculties, students and graduates has increased significantly due to the many reforms within the country.

	1957/58	1966/67	1987/88
Universities	5	7	19
Faculties	54	97	205
Students	69,087	111,232	295,708
Graduates	8,392	11,627	27,262
Teaching Staff	2,338	5,161	N/A

The basic administrative structure of the university usually consists of five parts.

1) The university council or assembly is composed of representatives of the university personnel, students, social and worker communities and oversees the work and business policies of the university including areas of self-management.

2) The university presidency, comprised of the presidents of the assembly, committees and other administrative groups, confirms and monitors the work of the assembly and deals with the finances of the university.

3) The self-management committee oversees the practice of self-management, finances and property within the university.

4) The academic council consisting of delegates from the teaching and research units and students, is responsible for all the academic policies within the university and is considered to be the highest-level group.

5) The rector, a member of the faculty and elected by the university council or assembly, is the administrative head responsible for the overall decision-making.

The faculties, colleges and/or academies are the educational units within the university. They can encompass a number of fields or departments that specialize in similar disciplines. Each of these units contains a number of councils or committees that have representatives of the teaching, research and administrative staff, students and social and worker communities. As on the university level, these councils deal with financial, academic and self-management policies within that faculty.

The majority of professors who teach at the university level hold a doctorate, often earned in a foreign country.

Institutes within the university are in most instances research units and rarely function as academic units like the faculties. In the past, certificates were given by the institutes for study but now, for the most part, Ph.D. students can do their active research only within some of the institutes while completing their program under the authority of a faculty. At the University of Zagreb, for example, of the seven institutes only the Agricultural Institute has a two-year degree program; two other institutes accept Ph.D. students with the degrees awarded by the university rather than the institute. Much of the research takes place in the institutes which are well equipped for research since they are commissioned and financed by businesses and industry.

B. Undergraduate Education

1. Admission

Students are admitted to a university on the basis of entrance examinations, grades from secondary coursework and, where required, portfolio, oral interviews and written work. Students may apply to some faculties from only certain specialized secondary schools. During the spring, a listing of the number of available spaces and examination dates for the faculties, schools and colleges within the republic is published. The number of spaces is set by the republic minister or committee and is determined by the number of unemployed and the projected employment for each field.

Because there is no standardized or general entrance exam for the university, each faculty or school is responsible for creating and grading its own examination and admitting students. Each exam is scheduled for one or two dates within a month, thus allowing the student a limited choice of faculty exams within a particular university or even within the country. Students often sit out a year until the next exam period if they fail to be admitted to their first choice and cannot schedule any other faculty exams.

Examination results are posted at the entrance of the faculty. The student does not receive individual copies of these results. The students are ranked according to a combined score: their secondary work comprises 40% to 50% of their total score, and the remaining percentage is a composite of the entrance examination, portfolio and/or interview.

The same examinations are used in many faculties for admission to both the two- and four-year programs. The candidates for the four-year program are chosen from the top of the ranking. Those who fall below the cutoff may be admitted into the two-year program.

Those who have attained a Level III diploma from a secondary school may apply to undergraduate study after passing additional qualifying exams. These exams cover the material from the final year of secondary school. Once these exams are passed, the student may then take the regular entrance exam. Results from this special exam are posted but not sent to the student. A copy of the result of the qualifying exam may be obtained by the student upon request from many faculties.

It is possible for those who have completed the two-year program at the university to apply for admission to the four-year program. For some faculties, entrance exams are required along with a minimum grade point average. Many of the same basic courses are required in both programs although the focus is on practical experience for the two-year program and on theoretical coursework for the four-year program. Upon admission, the student will begin the third year but must often complete some additional required coursework to make up for deficiencies.

2. Academic Year

The academic year consists of two semesters, the Winter term, usually October through January, and the Summer term, February through May, with a month of winter break between.

3. Undergraduate Programs of Study

The required coursework for each program of study is determined by the individual faculty. Most courses are two terms in length with a final exam at the end of the course. Two years of coursework in national defense and a year of coursework in Marxist theory are required of all undergraduate students throughout the country. Typically a fulltime student has 25 to a maximum of 30 hours of classes per week in seven to nine subjects. A class consists of 2 to 4 hours of lecture per week plus 1 to 2 hours of discussion, labs or seminars per week.

The first two years consist of introductory or general coursework. The last two or three years are for specialization in the major field with some courses in areas related to the field of study. In the last year of study, the student is required to work on a final project or thesis. Courses are not required in general education but language courses are required by many faculties. All coursework is taken within the faculty, so that, if several faculties require courses in related subjects such as language or mathematics, these courses will be taught within each faculty by its own staff. A student would not attend these courses at another faculty specializing in language or mathematics. See Table 5.1 for a sample progam in Political Science at the University of Belgrade.

It is possible for students to transfer between faculties or work on two degrees from faculties of similar branches of study. For example, a sociology student may transfer into or take a second degree in political science or history but not engineering, science or agriculture.

All courses and grades for the entire length of study are listed in the student's book of which the student has permanent possession. Courses are listed by year and term with the name of the instructor, course title, the hours of class per week for both lectures and practical sections, signature of the instructor for attendance, final grade and signature of instructor for completion of final exam. Grades are also recorded in the student's permanent record within the faculty.

4. Examinations

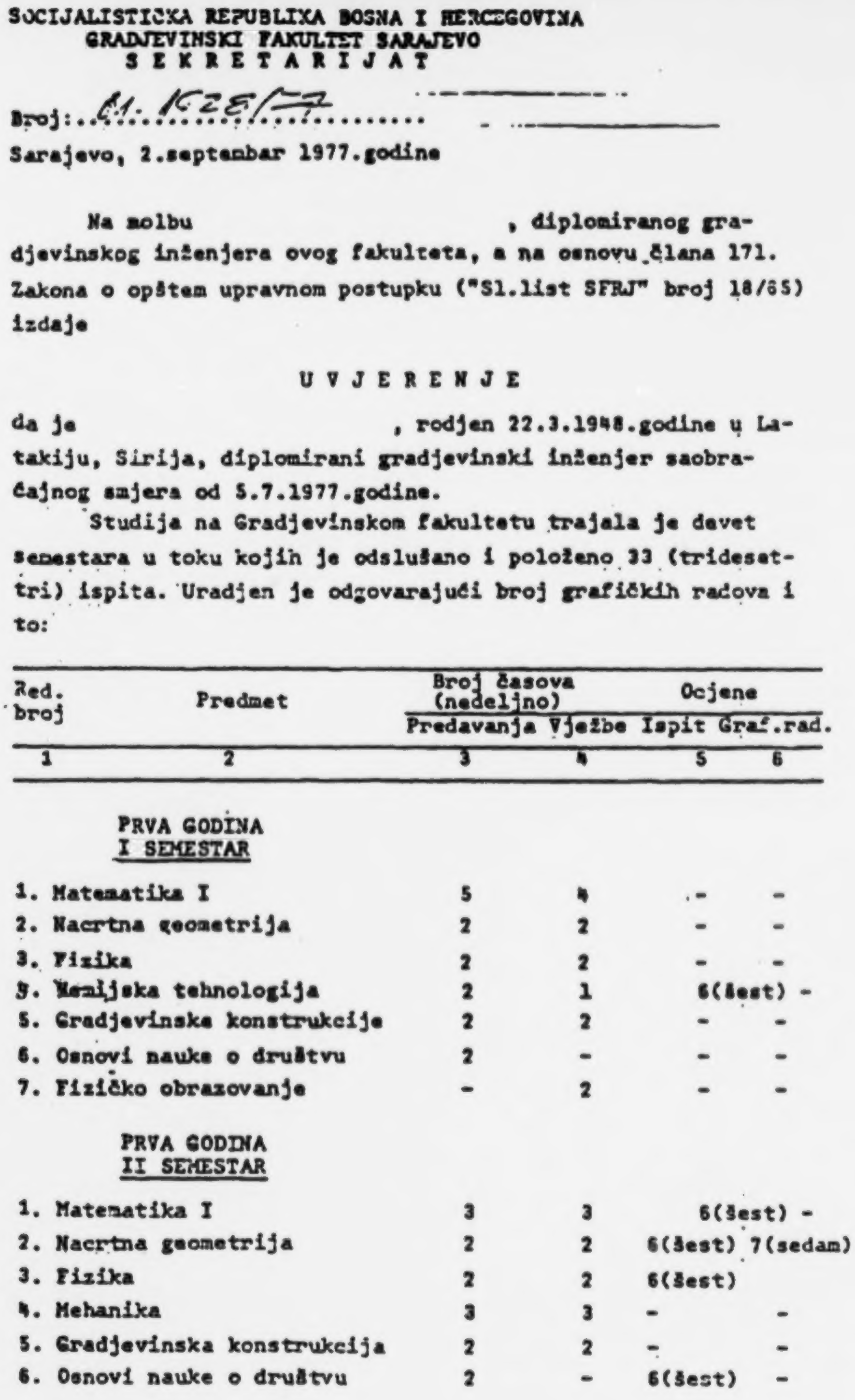
Final exams are scheduled for the months of June, September, January or April. The exams may be oral and/or written. Faculties may require students to pass all exams before beginning the next year or only those in their major field. Most faculties allow students to retake the exams two to four times, after which students are required to retake the course. Failure in the final exam is not noted on the transcript unless it is the final attempt. Repeating the exam does not reflect poorly on the students since there are few assignments or homework during the year on which the students are evaluated. Thus the final exam becomes extremely critical to students and is one of the few opportunities students have to improve their grade in the course. Grading is on scales of 1 - 5, 1 - 10, or 5 - 10.

The student sits for final exams and also submits and defends the project or thesis before a departmental committee. The final composite grade of the exam and thesis may be noted on the diploma and will be included on the transcript.

Upon request, the student will be able to receive from the faculty an official certificate (transcript) listing all courses taken, grades, semester of study and the number of hours/week of study (see sample documents 5.1 and 5.2).

Table 5.1. Sample Undergraduate Program for Political Science at the University of Belgrade

	No. of semesters	No. of hours per week		
		lect.	disc.	sem.
First Year				
1. General Sociology	2	2	1	
2. Political Economics	2	3	2	
3. Foundations of Political Science	2	2		
4. Recent Political History	2	2	1	
5. Constitutional Law of Yugoslavia	2	2	1	
6. Theory of Political Systems	2	3	2	
7. National Defense	2	2		
8. Foreign Language	2	1	2	
9. Physical Education	2	2		
Second Year				
1. Social-political System of Yugoslavia	2	2	2	
2. Political Economics II	2	3	2	
3. Philosophy	2	3	2	
4. Modern Political Systems	2	2	1	
5. History of Political Theory	2	3	2	
6. Computer Science	2	2	1	
7. National Defense II	2	2		
8. Foreign Language	2	1	2	
Third Year				
1. Modern Socialism	2	2	2	
2. Political Sociology	2	3	1	
3. Methodology of Political Science	2	3	2	
4. Economy of Yugoslavia	2	2	1	
5. Sociology of Culture & Politics	2	2	1	
6. International Public Law	2	2	1	
7. International Organizations	2	2	1	
8. Diplomacy & Diplomatic History	2	2	1	
9. Foreign Language	2	1	2	
10. Seminar				2
Fourth Year				
1. Theory of Political Organizations	2	2	2	
2. Modern Economic Systems	2	2	1	
3. Seminar in Yugogoslav and International Relations *or* Modern Problems of Socialism	2	1		2
4. International Relations	2	2	2	
5. Internal Politics of Yugoslavia	2	2	1	
6. Private & Economic Law	2	2	1	
7. Economic Relations	2	2	1	
8. Public Opinion & Mass Communication	2	2	1	
9. Foreign Language	2	1	2	
10. Seminar	1			2
11. Thesis				



SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
GRADJEVINSKI FAKULTET SARAJEVO
SEKRETARIJAT

Broj: 11. KZE/77

Sarajevo, 2.septembar 1977.godine

Na molbu , diplomiranog gradjevinskog inženjera ovog fakulteta, a na osnovu člana 171. Zakona o opštem upravnom postupku ("Sl.list SFRJ" broj 18/65) izdaje

UVJERENJE

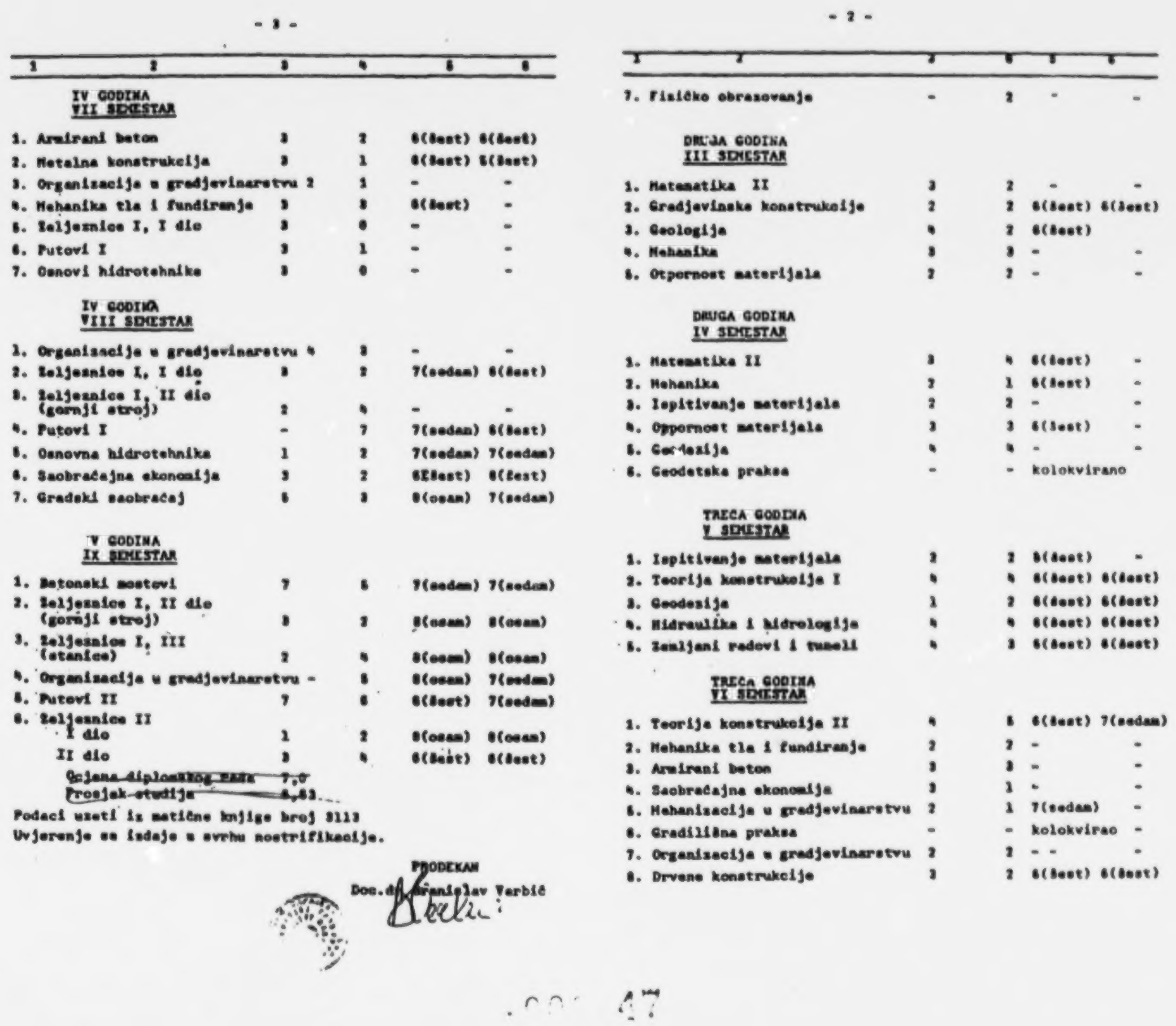
da je , rodjen 22.3.1948.godine u Latakiju, Sirija, diplomirani gradjevinski inženjer saobraćajnog smjera od 5.7.1977.godine.

Studija na Gradjevinskom fakultetu trajala je devet semestara u toku kojih je odslušano i položeno 33 (trideset-tri) ispita. Uradjen je odgovarajući broj grafičkih radova i to:

Red. broj	Predmet	Broj časova (nedeljno)		Ocjene	
		Predavanja	Vježbe	Ispit	Graf.rad.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	PRVA GODINA I SEMESTAR				
1.	Matematika I	5	4	-	-
2.	Nacrtna geometrija	2	2	-	-
3.	Fizika	2	2	-	-
4.	Hemijska tehnologija	2	1	6(šest)	-
5.	Gradjevinska konstrukcije	2	2	-	-
6.	Osnovi nauke o društvu	2	-	-	-
7.	Fizičko obrazovanje	-	2	-	-
	PRVA GODINA II SEMESTAR				
1.	Matematika I	3	3	6(šest)	-
2.	Nacrtna geometrija	2	2	6(šest)	7(sedam)
3.	Fizika	2	2	6(šest)	
4.	Mehanika	3	3	-	-
5.	Gradjevinska konstrukcija	2	2	-	-
6.	Osnovi nauke o društvu	2	-	6(šest)	-

Document 5.1. Certificate of Completed University Coursework, Faculty of Engineering, University of Sarajevo (page 1)

Document 5.1. Certificate of Completed University Coursework *(pages 2 and 3)*



- 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6
	IV GODINA VII SEMESTAR				
1.	Armirani beton	3	2	6(šest)	6(šest)
2.	Metalna konstrukcija	3	1	6(šest)	6(šest)
3.	Organizacija u gradjevinarstvu	2	1	-	-
4.	Mehanika tla i fundiranje	3	3	6(šest)	-
5.	Željeznice I, I dio	3	0	-	-
6.	Putovi I	3	1	-	-
7.	Osnovi hidrotehnike	3	0	-	-
	IV GODINA VIII SEMESTAR				
1.	Organizacija u gradjevinarstvu	4	3	-	-
2.	Željeznice I, I dio	3	2	7(sedam)	6(šest)
3.	Željeznice I, II dio (gornji stroj)	2	4	-	-
4.	Putovi I	-	7	7(sedam)	6(šest)
5.	Osnovna hidrotehnika	1	2	7(sedam)	7(sedam)
6.	Saobraćajna ekonomija	3	2	6(šest)	6(šest)
7.	Gradski saobraćaj	5	3	8(osam)	7(sedam)
	V GODINA IX SEMESTAR				
1.	Betonski mostovi	7	5	7(sedam)	7(sedam)
2.	Željeznice I, II dio (gornji stroj)	3	2	8(osam)	8(osam)
3.	Željeznice I, III (stanice)	2	4	8(osam)	8(osam)
4.	Organizacija u gradjevinarstvu	-	5	8(osam)	7(sedam)
5.	Putovi II	7	6	6(šest)	7(sedam)
6.	Željeznice II				
	I dio	1	2	8(osam)	8(osam)
	II dio	3	4	6(šest)	6(šest)

~~Ocjena diplomskog rada 7,0~~
~~Prosjek studija 6,63~~

Podaci uzeti iz matične knjige broj 3113
Uvjerenje se izdaje u svrhu nostrifikacije.

PRODEKAN
Doc.dr Branislav Verbič

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Fizičko obrazovanje	-	2	-	-
	DRUGA GODINA III SEMESTAR				
1.	Matematika II	3	2	-	-
2.	Gradjevinske konstrukcije	2	2	6(šest)	6(šest)
3.	Geologija	4	2	6(šest)	
4.	Mehanika	3	3	-	-
5.	Otpornost materijala	2	2	-	-
	DRUGA GODINA IV SEMESTAR				
1.	Matematika II	3	4	6(šest)	-
2.	Mehanika	2	1	6(šest)	-
3.	Ispitivanje materijala	2	2	-	-
4.	Oppornost materijala	3	3	6(šest)	-
5.	Geodezija	4	4	-	-
6.	Geodetska praksa	-	-	kolokvirano	
	TREĆA GODINA V SEMESTAR				
1.	Ispitivanje materijala	2	2	6(šest)	-
2.	Teorija konstrukcija I	4	4	6(šest)	6(šest)
3.	Geodezija	1	2	6(šest)	6(šest)
4.	Hidraulika i hidrologija	4	4	6(šest)	6(šest)
5.	Zemljani radovi i tuneli	4	3	6(šest)	6(šest)
	TREĆA GODINA VI SEMESTAR				
1.	Teorija konstrukcija II	4	5	6(šest)	7(sedam)
2.	Mehanika tla i fundiranje	2	2	-	-
3.	Armirani beton	3	3	-	-
4.	Saobraćajna ekonomija	3	1	-	-
5.	Mehanizacija u gradjevinarstvu	2	1	7(sedam)	-
6.	Gradilišna praksa	-	-	kolokvirao	-
7.	Organizacija u gradjevinarstvu	2	2	- -	-
8.	Drvene konstrukcije	3	2	6(šest)	6(šest)

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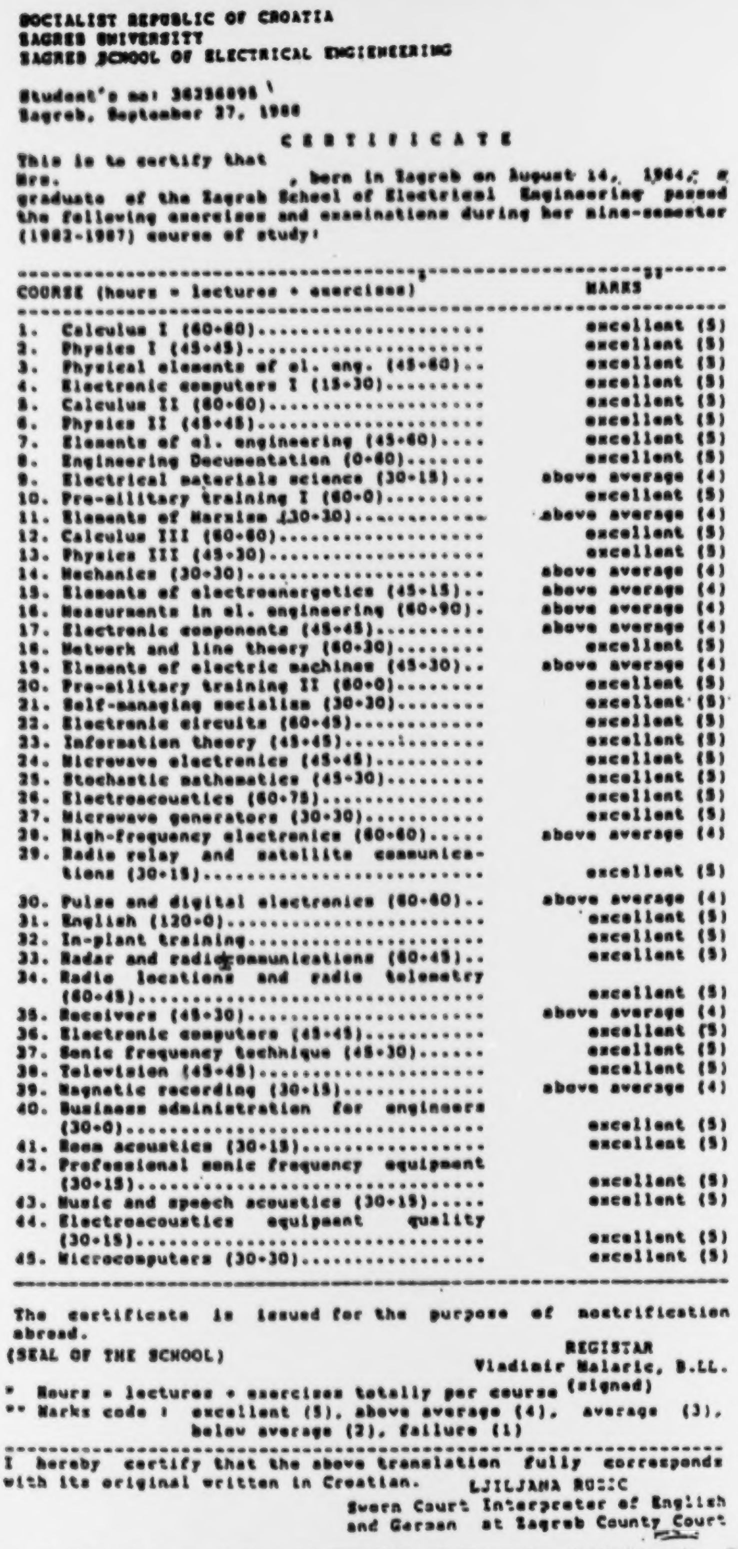


SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
ZAGREB UNIVERSITY
ZAGREB SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Student's no: 36256098
Zagreb, September 27, 1988

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that
Mrs.   , born in Zagreb on August 14, 1964, a graduate of the Zagreb School of Electrical Engineering passed the following exercises and examinations during her nine-semester (1982-1987) course of study:

COURSE (hours* = lectures + exercises)	MARKS**
1. Calculus I (60+60)	excellent (5)
2. Physics I (45+45)	excellent (5)
3. Physical elements of el. eng. (45+60)	excellent (5)
4. Electronic computers I (15+30)	excellent (5)
5. Calculus II (60+60)	excellent (5)
6. Physics II (45+45)	excellent (5)
7. Elements of el. engineering (45+60)	excellent (5)
8. Engineering Documentation (0+60)	excellent (5)
9. Electrical materials science (30+15)	above average (4)
10. Pre-military training I (60+0)	excellent (5)
11. Elements of Marxism (30+30)	above average (4)
12. Calculus III (60+60)	excellent (5)
13. Physics III (45+30)	excellent (5)
14. Mechanics (30+30)	above average (4)
15. Elements of electroenergetics (45+15)	above average (4)
16. Measurments in el. engineering (60+90)	above average (4)
17. Electronic components (45+45)	above average (4)
18. Network and line theory (60+30)	excellent (5)
19. Elements of electric machines (45+30)	above average (4)
20. Pre-military training II (60+0)	excellent (5)
21. Self-managing socialism (30+30)	excellent (5)
22. Electronic circuits (60+45)	excellent (5)
23. Information theory (45+45)	excellent (5)
24. Microwave electronics (45+45)	excellent (5)
25. Stochastic mathematics (45+30)	excellent (5)
26. Electroacoustics (60+75)	excellent (5)
27. Microwave generators (30+30)	excellent (5)
28. High-frequency electronics (60+60)	above average (4)
29. Radio relay and satellite communications (30+15)	excellent (5)
30. Pulse and digital electronics (60+60)	above average (4)
31. English (120+0)	excellent (5)
32. In-plant training	excellent (5)
33. Radar and radiocommunications (60+45)	excellent (5)
34. Radio locations and radio telemetry (60+45)	excellent (5)
35. Receivers (45+30)	above average (4)
36. Electronic computers (45+45)	excellent (5)
37. Sonic frequency technique (45+30)	excellent (5)
38. Television (45+45)	excellent (5)
39. Magnetic recording (30+15)	above average (4)
40. Business administration for engineers (30+0)	excellent (5)
41. Room acoustics (30+15)	excellent (5)
42. Professional sonic frequency equipment (30+15)	excellent (5)
43. Music and speech acoustics (30+15)	excellent (5)
44. Electroacoustics equipment quality (30+15)	excellent (5)
45. Microcomputers (30+30)	excellent (5)

The certificate is issued for the purpose of nostrification abroad.

(SEAL OF THE SCHOOL)

REGISTAR
Vladimir Malaric, B.LL.
(signed)

* Hours = lectures + exercises totally per course
** Marks code : excellent (5), above average (4), average (3), below average (2), failure (1)

I hereby certify that the above translation fully corresponds with its original written in Croatian.

LJILJANA RUZIC
Sworn Court Interpreter of English and German at Zagreb County Court

Document 5.2. Legal Translation in English of Completed University Coursework, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Zagreb

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Within a few days of completion and grading of the final exams, the student may request an official certificate verifying the completion of studies and the award of the degree from the faculty. The official diploma will be issued much later than this certificate (see sample documents 5.3 to 5.7). At some universities, the student can request that the diploma be issued (for an extra charge) in a language other than the official language of the institution, for example, Latin, English or French. At a few universities, diplomas in two languages are regularly issued. For instance, one might be in the official language of the institution or the republic, and one in the student's native language.

C. Graduate Education

1. Graduate Admission

Admission to graduate study is dependent on the requirements of the faculty in which the study will be pursued. Requirements might include a university diploma only, but, more frequently, high achievement in previous university work, with a minimum average grade of 8 (in Slovenia 3.5) is the standard. It is highly unusual for a candidate to enter a graduate field which differs radically from the field of study pursued previously.

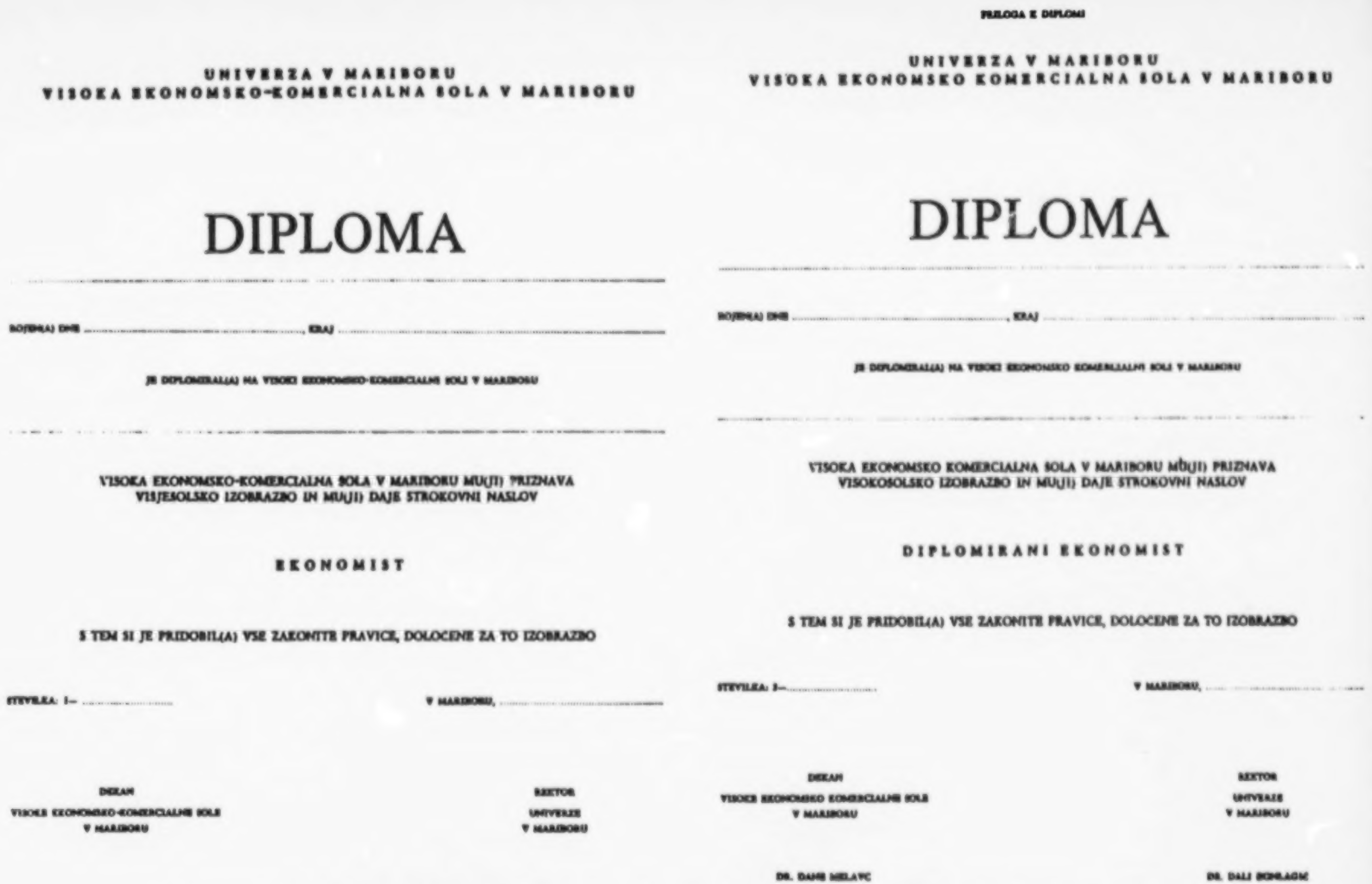
2. Graduate Programs

The first tertiary degree offered in Yugoslavia was the *Doktor*, which was (and remains) basically a research degree requiring preparation and successsful defense of a dissertation without any structured course component. Until 1960 the *Doktor* was conferred only at the university faculties in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje. In 1960 the universities of Novi Sad, Rijeka and Zadar began to confer doctorates. Since 1965 the universities of Niš, Priština, Tuzla, Split, Kragujevac and Osijek have also offered the degree. The number of Yugoslavs holding the doctorate degree increased from 1,019 in 1945 to 10,769 in 1981 (see documents 5.8 to 5.10).

In the early fifties, the first specialization courses for students beyond the undergraduate level were organized. In 1960 new legislation approved graduate studies as a regular form of university teaching. The legislation created two new tertiary degrees: *Magisterijum* (also seen as *Magister, Magistar*) (see documents 5.11 to 5.13) and *Specijalist* (see document 5.14).

A two-year program leading to the *Magisterijum* includes coursework and a required thesis, and concentrates on training for scholarly research in the discipline. The program leading to the *Specijalist* degree offers advanced study in one- to two-year programs concentrating on further training in practical aspects of the field. The degrees are considered at the same level in the Yugoslav system and either, in theory, can give access to doctoral study. However, most doctoral programs expect the student to hold the *Magisterijum*. It is possible, though very uncommon, to be admitted for doctoral study without either graduate degree, if the individual has proven eminence through research and publications, in the field. This practice is becoming less common as the numbers of graduate programs increase.

Nearly all students seeking graduate degrees are employed. Coursework is often arranged at special times, such as during one intense month each year or on weekends. Although the official length of the programs may be one to two years, most students require up to four years of study.



UNIVERZA V MARIBORU
VISOKA EKONOMSKO-KOMERCIALNA SOLA V MARIBORU

DIPLOMA

....

ROJEN(A) DNE ...., KRAJ ....

JE DIPLOMIRAL(A) NA VISOKI EKONOMSKO-KOMERCIALNI SOLI V MARIBORU

....

VISOKA EKONOMSKO-KOMERCIALNA SOLA V MARIBORU MU(JI) PRIZNAVA
VISJESOLSKO IZOBRAZBO IN MU(JI) DAJE STROKOVNI NASLOV

EKONOMIST

S TEM SI JE PRIDOBIL(A) VSE ZAKONITE PRAVICE, DOLOCENE ZA TO IZOBRAZBO

STEVILKA: I– ....   V MARIBORU, ...

DEKAN
VISOKE EKONOMSKO-KOMERCIALNE SOLE
V MARIBORU

REKTOR
UNIVERZE
V MARIBORU

PRILOGA K DIPLOMI

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU
VISOKA EKONOMSKO KOMERCIALNA SOLA V MARIBORU

DIPLOMA

....

ROJEN(A) DNE ...., KRAJ ....

JE DIPLOMIRAL(A) NA VISOKI EKONOMSKO KOMERCIALNI SOLI V MARIBORU

....

VISOKA EKONOMSKO KOMERCIALNA SOLA V MARIBORU MU(JI) PRIZNAVA
VISOKOSOLSKO IZOBRAZBO IN MU(JI) DAJE STROKOVNI NASLOV

DIPLOMIRANI EKONOMIST

S TEM SI JE PRIDOBIL(A) VSE ZAKONITE PRAVICE, DOLOCENE ZA TO IZOBRAZBO

STEVILKA: II–....................   V MARIBORU, ...

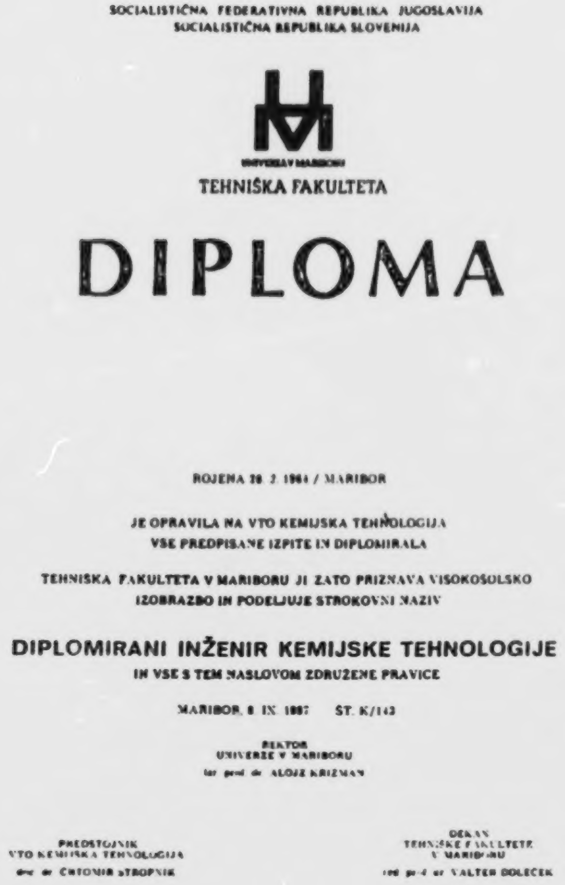
DEKAN
VISOKE EKONOMSKO KOMERCIALNE SOLE
V MARIBORU

REKTOR
UNIVERZE
V MARIBORU

DR. DANE MELAVC

DR. DALI DJONLAGIC

Document 5.3. Diploma of *Ekonomist* (Two-Year Program) and *Diplomirani Ekonomist* (Four-Year Program)



SOCIALISTIČNA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIALISTIČNA REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU
TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA

DIPLOMA

ROJENA 20. 2. 1964 / MARIBOR

JE OPRAVILA NA VTO KEMIJSKA TEHNOLOGIJA
VSE PREDPISANE IZPITE IN DIPLOMIRALA

TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA V MARIBORU JI ZATO PRIZNAVA VISOKOŠOLSKO
IZOBRAZBO IN PODELJUJE STROKOVNI NAZIV

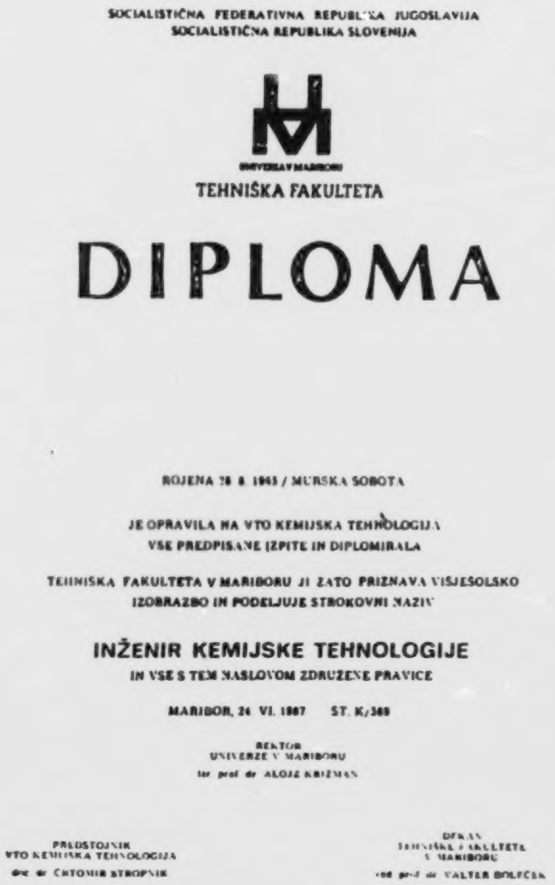
DIPLOMIRANI INŽENIR KEMIJSKE TEHNOLOGIJE
IN VSE S TEM NASLOVOM ZDRUŽENE PRAVICE

MARIBOR, 8. IX. 1987 ST. K/143

REKTOR
UNIVERZE V MARIBORU
izr. prof. dr. ALOJZ KRIŽMAN

PREDSTOJNIK
VTO KEMIJSKA TEHNOLOGIJA
doc. dr. CRTOMIR STROPNIK

DEKAN
TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE
V MARIBORU
red. prof. dr. VALTER DOLEČEK



SOCIALISTIČNA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIALISTIČNA REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU
TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA

DIPLOMA

ROJENA 26. 8. 1963 / MURSKA SOBOTA

JE OPRAVILA NA VTO KEMIJSKA TEHNOLOGIJA
VSE PREDPISANE IZPITE IN DIPLOMIRALA

TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA V MARIBORU JI ZATO PRIZNAVA VIŠJEŠOLSKO
IZOBRAZBO IN PODELJUJE STROKOVNI NAZIV

INŽENIR KEMIJSKE TEHNOLOGIJE
IN VSE S TEM NASLOVOM ZDRUŽENE PRAVICE

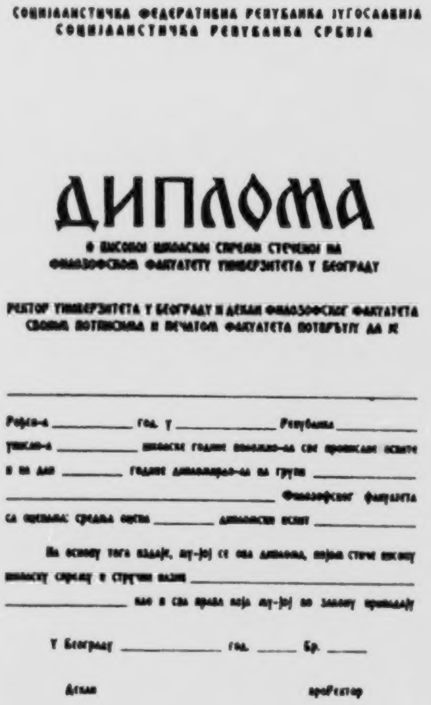
MARIBOR, 24. VI. 1987 ST. K/308

REKTOR
UNIVERZE V MARIBORU
izr. prof. dr. ALOJZ KRIŽMAN

PREDSTOJNIK
VTO KEMIJSKA TEHNOLOGIJA
doc. dr. CRTOMIR STROPNIK

DEKAN
TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE
V MARIBORU
red. prof. dr. VALTER DOLEČEK

Document 5.4. Diplomas of Engineer of Chemical Technology (Two-Year Program) and Graduate Engineer of Chemical Technology (Four-Year Program), University of Mostar



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

ДИПЛОМА

О ВИСОКОЈ ШКОЛСКОЈ СПРЕМИ СТЕЧЕНОЈ НА
ФИЛОЗОФСКОМ ФАКУЛТЕТУ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ

РЕКТОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ И ДЕКАН ФИЛОЗОФСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА
СВОЈИМ ПОТПИСИМА И ПЕЧАТОМ ФАКУЛТЕТА ПОТВРЂУЈУ ДА ЈЕ

____

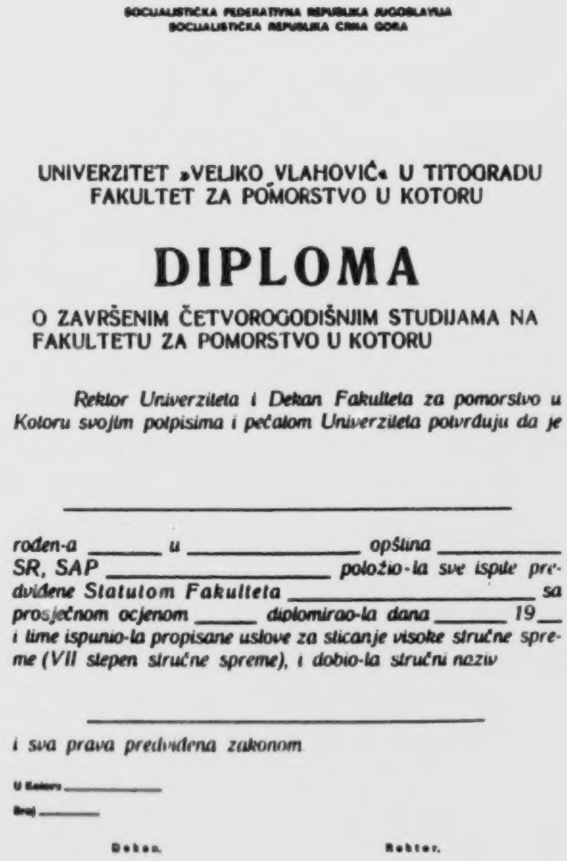
Рођен-а ________ год. у ________ Република ________
уписан-а ________ школске године положио-ла све прописане испите
и на дан ________ године дипломирао-ла на групи ________
________________ Филозофског факултета
са оценама: средња оцена ________ дипломски испит ________

На основу тога издаје му-јој се ова диплома, којом стиче високу
школску спрему и стручни назив ________________
________ као и сва права која му-јој по закону припадају

У Београду ________ год. ____ Бр. ____

Декан проРектор

Document 5.5. Diploma of Completion of a Four-Year Program, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade



SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA CRNA GORA

UNIVERZITET »VELJKO VLAHOVIĆ« U TITOGRADU
FAKULTET ZA POMORSTVO U KOTORU

DIPLOMA

O ZAVRŠENIM ČETVOROGODIŠNJIM STUDIJAMA NA
FAKULTETU ZA POMORSTVO U KOTORU

Rektor Univerziteta i Dekan Fakulteta za pomorstvo u Kotoru svojim potpisima i pečatom Univerziteta potvrđuju da je

____

rođen-a ______ u ______________ opština ___________
SR, SAP ____________________ položio-la sve ispite predviđene Statutom Fakulteta *__________________ sa prosječnom ocjenom _____ diplomirao-la dana _______ 19__ i time ispunio-la propisane uslove za sticanje visoke stručne spreme (VII stepen stručne spreme), i dobio-la stručni naziv*

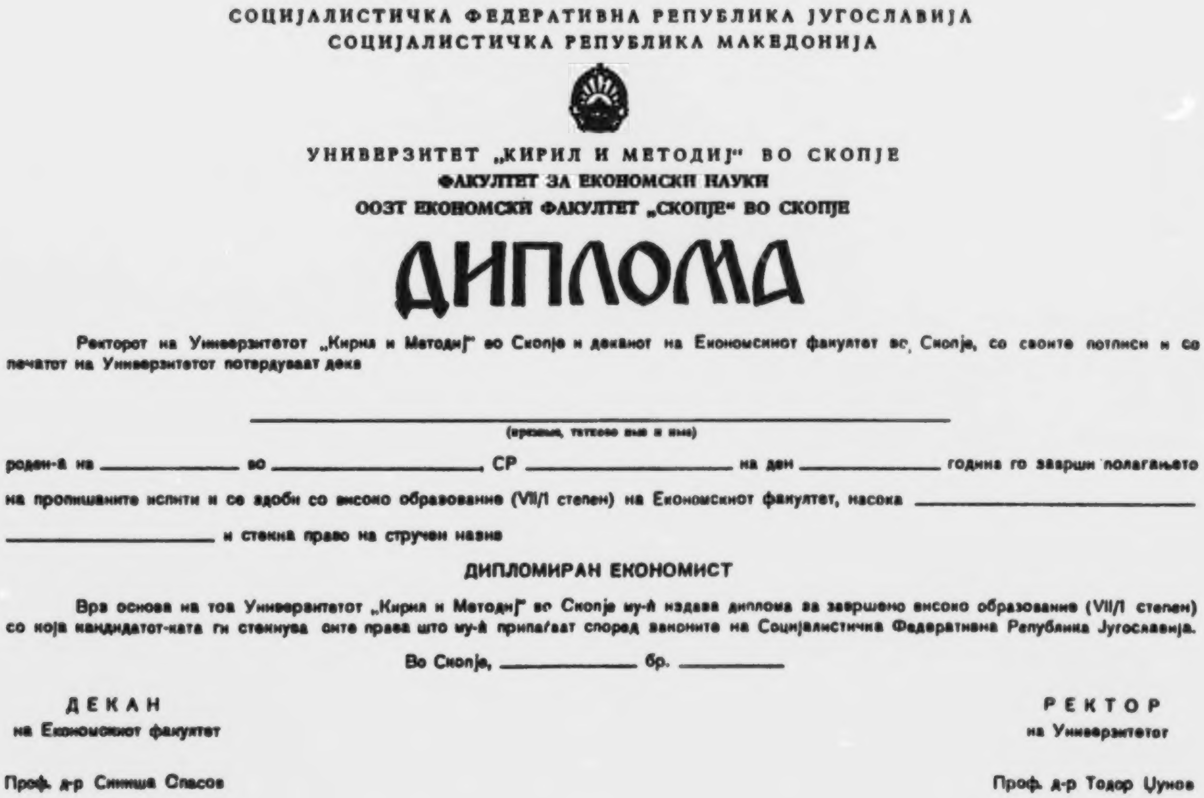
____

i sva prava predviđena zakonom.

U Kotoru ____________
Broj ________

Dekan. Rektor.

Document 5.6. Level VII, Diploma in Marine Engineering, University of Titograd



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ „КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЈ“ ВО СКОПЈЕ
ФАКУЛТЕТ ЗА ЕКОНОМСКИ НАУКИ
ООЗТ ЕКОНОМСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ „СКОПЈЕ“ ВО СКОПЈЕ

ДИПЛОМА

Ректорот на Универзитетот „Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје и деканот на Економскиот факултет во Скопје, со своите потписи и со печатот на Универзитетот потврдуваат дека

____
(презиме, татково име и име)

роден-а на __________ во ______________, СР ______________ на ден __________ година го заврши полагањето на пропишаните испити и се здоби со високо образование (VII/1 степен) на Економскиот факултет, насока ____________________ ______________ и стекна право на стручен назив

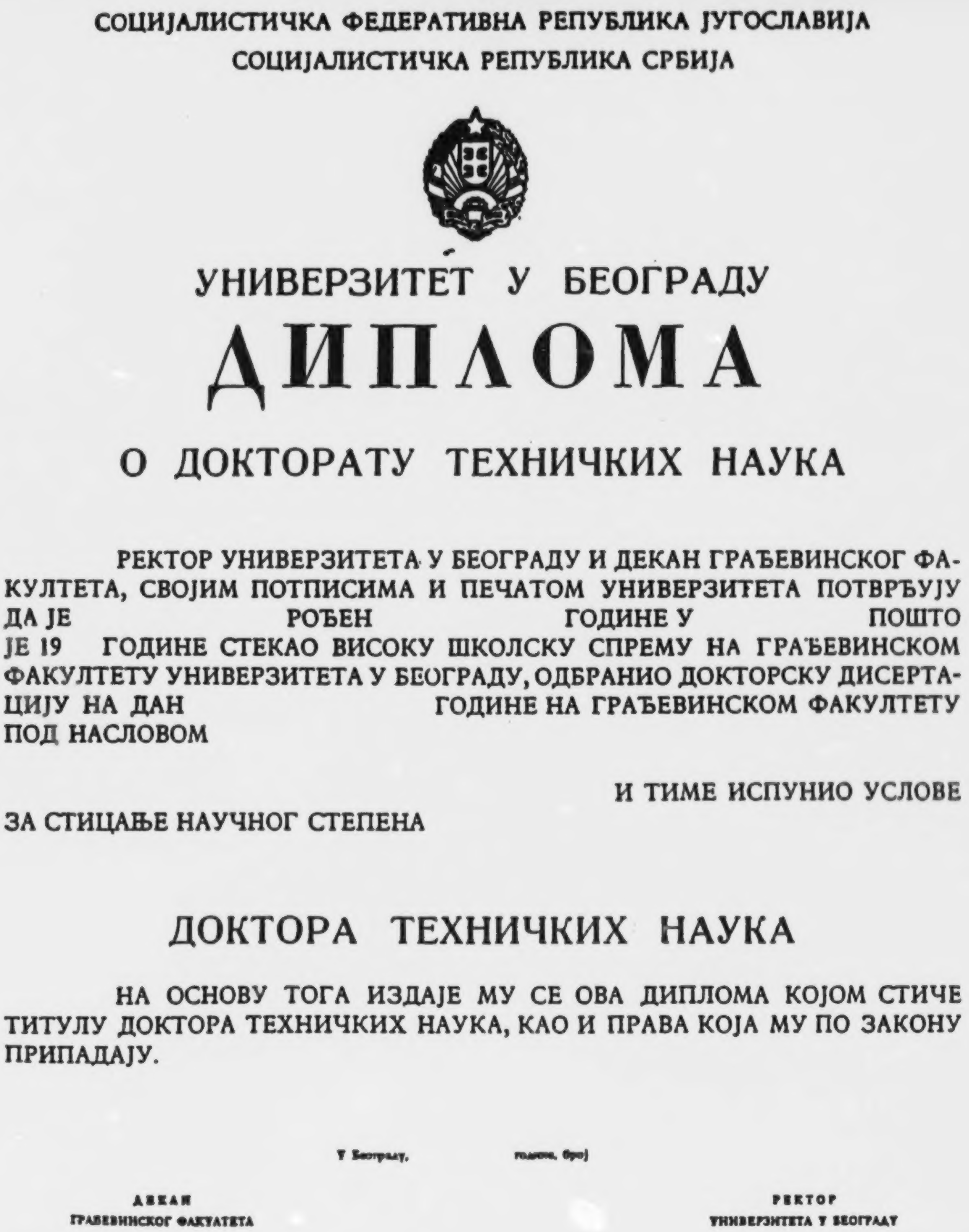
ДИПЛОМИРАН ЕКОНОМИСТ

Врз основа на тоа Универзитетот „Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје му-ѝ издава диплома за завршено високо образование (VII/1 степен) со која кандидатот-ката ги стекнува сите права што му-ѝ припаѓаат според законите на Социјалистичка Федеративна Република Југославија.

Во Скопје, __________ бр. ________

ДЕКАН	РЕКТОР
на Економскиот факултет	на Универзитетот
Проф. д-р Синиша Спасов	Проф. д-р Тодор Џунов

Document 5.7. Level VII$_1$, Economist Diploma and *Diplomirani Ekonomist*
University of Skopje



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ

ДИПЛОМА

О ДОКТОРАТУ ТЕХНИЧКИХ НАУКА

РЕКТОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ И ДЕКАН ГРАЂЕВИНСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА, СВОЈИМ ПОТПИСИМА И ПЕЧАТОМ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА ПОТВРЂУЈУ ДА ЈЕ РОЂЕН ГОДИНЕ У ПОШТО ЈЕ 19 ГОДИНЕ СТЕКАО ВИСОКУ ШКОЛСКУ СПРЕМУ НА ГРАЂЕВИНСКОМ ФАКУЛТЕТУ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ, ОДБРАНИО ДОКТОРСКУ ДИСЕРТАЦИЈУ НА ДАН ГОДИНЕ НА ГРАЂЕВИНСКОМ ФАКУЛТЕТУ ПОД НАСЛОВОМ

И ТИМЕ ИСПУНИО УСЛОВЕ ЗА СТИЦАЊЕ НАУЧНОГ СТЕПЕНА

ДОКТОРА ТЕХНИЧКИХ НАУКА

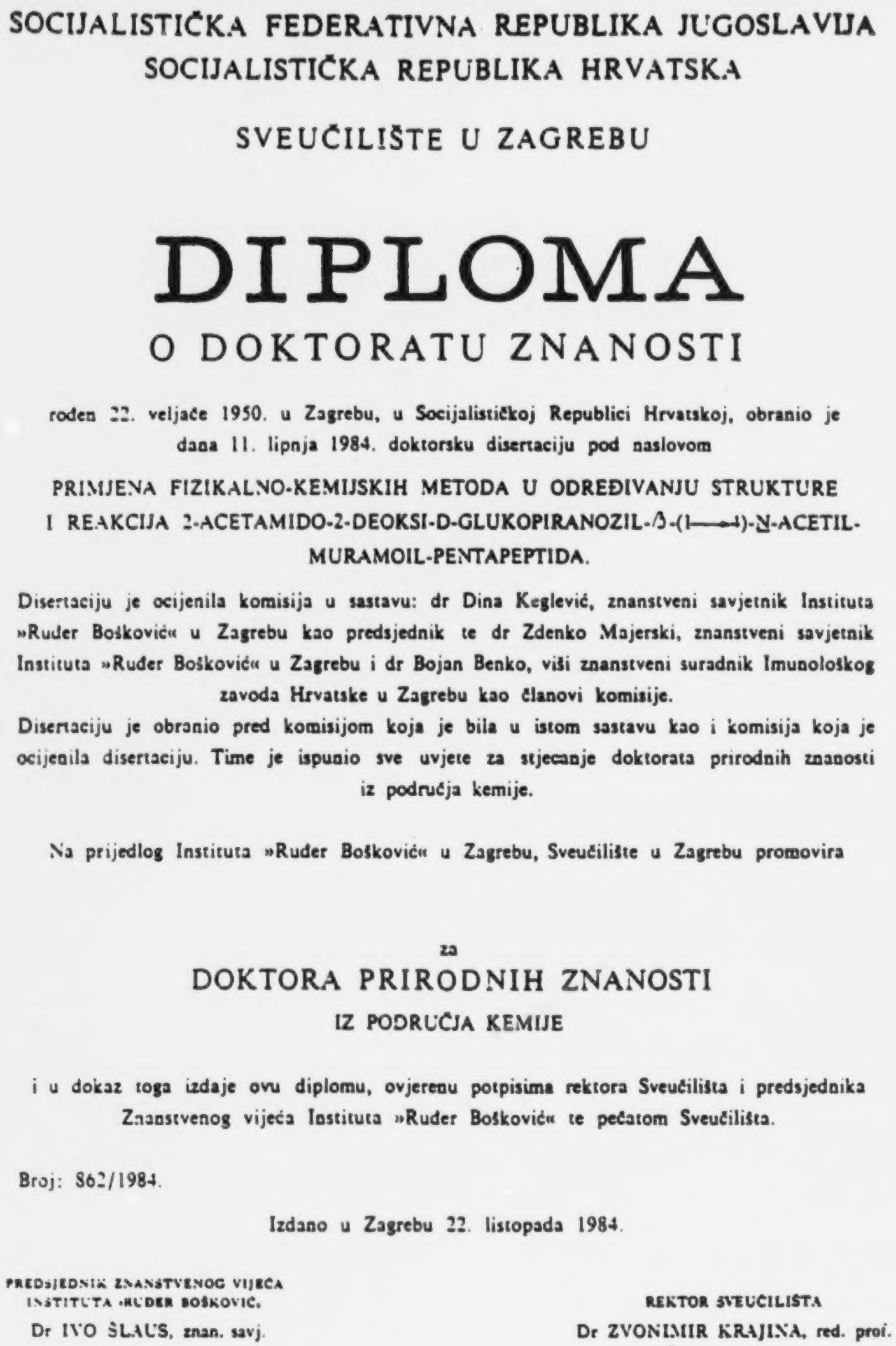
НА ОСНОВУ ТОГА ИЗДАЈЕ МУ СЕ ОВА ДИПЛОМА КОЈОМ СТИЧЕ ТИТУЛУ ДОКТОРА ТЕХНИЧКИХ НАУКА, КАО И ПРАВА КОЈА МУ ПО ЗАКОНУ ПРИПАДАЈУ.

У Београду, године, број

ДЕКАН
ГРАЂЕВИНСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА

РЕКТОР
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ

Document 5.8. Diploma, Doctor of Technical Science, University of Belgrade



SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA

SVEUČILIŠTE U ZAGREBU

DIPLOMA
O DOKTORATU ZNANOSTI

roden 22. veljače 1950. u Zagrebu, u Socijalističkoj Republici Hrvatskoj, obranio je dana 11. lipnja 1984. doktorsku disertaciju pod naslovom

PRIMJENA FIZIKALNO-KEMIJSKIH METODA U ODREĐIVANJU STRUKTURE I REAKCIJA 2-ACETAMIDO-2-DEOKSI-D-GLUKOPIRANOZIL-β-(1$\rightarrow$4)-$\underline{N}$-ACETIL-MURAMOIL-PENTAPEPTIDA.

Disertaciju je ocijenila komisija u sastavu: dr Dina Keglević, znanstveni savjetnik Instituta »Ruder Bošković« u Zagrebu kao predsjednik te dr Zdenko Majerski, znanstveni savjetnik Instituta »Ruder Bošković« u Zagrebu i dr Bojan Benko, viši znanstveni suradnik Imunološkog zavoda Hrvatske u Zagrebu kao članovi komisije.

Disertaciju je obranio pred komisijom koja je bila u istom sastavu kao i komisija koja je ocijenila disertaciju. Time je ispunio sve uvjete za stjecanje doktorata prirodnih znanosti iz područja kemije.

Na prijedlog Instituta »Ruder Bošković« u Zagrebu, Sveučilište u Zagrebu promovira

za

DOKTORA PRIRODNIH ZNANOSTI

IZ PODRUČJA KEMIJE

i u dokaz toga izdaje ovu diplomu, ovjerenu potpisima rektora Sveučilišta i predsjednika Znanstvenog vijeća Instituta »Ruder Bošković« te pečatom Sveučilišta.

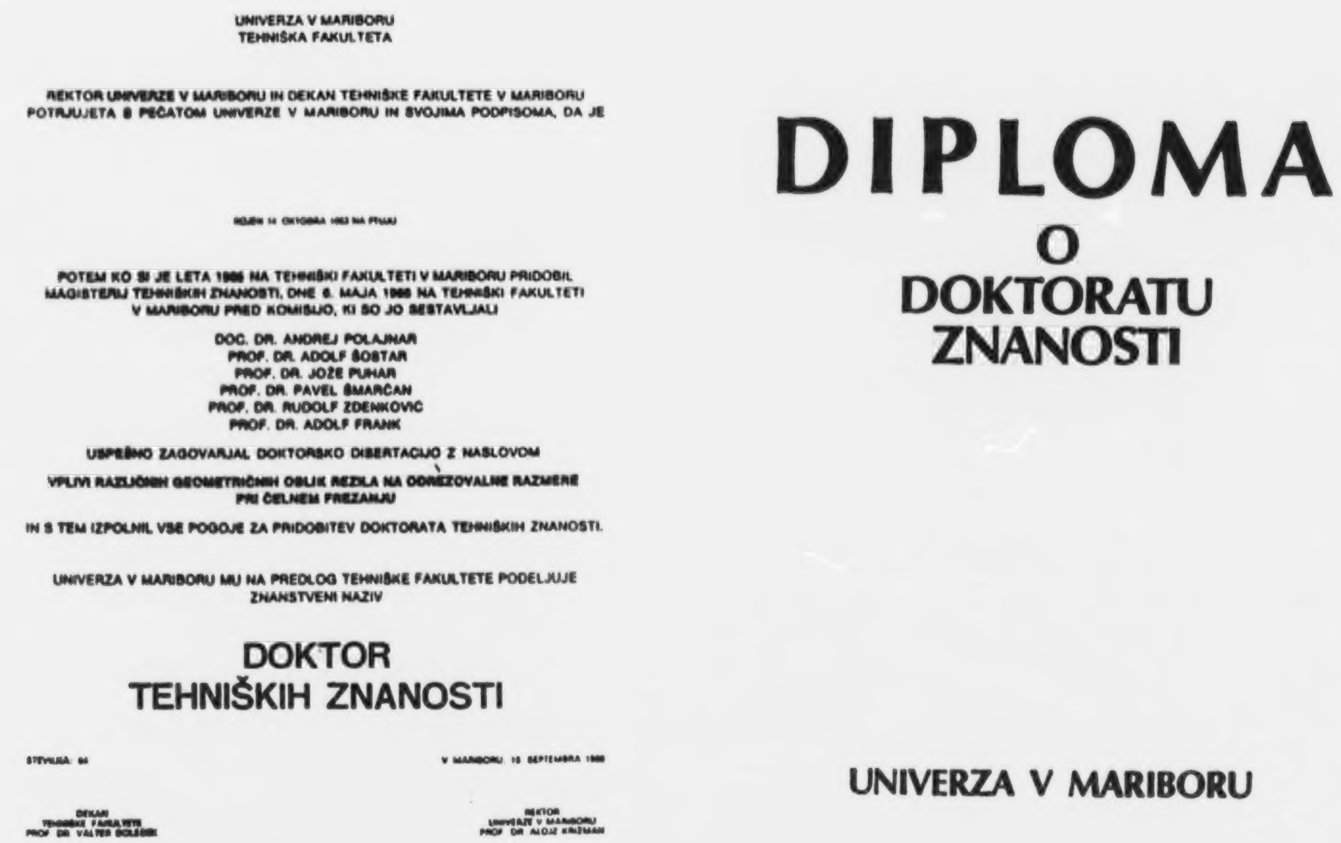
Broj: 862/1984.

Izdano u Zagrebu 22. listopada 1984.

PREDSJEDNIK ZNANSTVENOG VIJEĆA
INSTITUTA »RUDER BOŠKOVIĆ«
Dr IVO ŠLAUS, znan. savj.

REKTOR SVEUČILIŠTA
Dr ZVONIMIR KRAJINA, red. prof.

Document 5.9. Diploma of Doctor of Science, University of Zagreb



UNIVERZA V MARIBORU
TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA

REKTOR UNIVERZE V MARIBORU IN DEKAN TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE V MARIBORU
POTRJUJETA S PEČATOM UNIVERZE V MARIBORU IN SVOJIMA PODPISOMA, DA JE

ROJEN 14 OKTOBRA [illegible] NA PTUJU

POTEM KO SI JE LETA [illegible] NA TEHNIŠKI FAKULTETI V MARIBORU PRIDOBIL
MAGISTERIJ TEHNIŠKIH ZNANOSTI, DNE 6. MAJA [illegible] NA TEHNIŠKI FAKULTETI
V MARIBORU PRED KOMISIJO, KI SO JO SESTAVLJALI

DOC. DR. ANDREJ POLAJNAR
PROF. DR. ADOLF ŠOSTAR
PROF. DR. JOŽE PUHAR
PROF. DR. PAVEL ŠMARČAN
PROF. DR. RUDOLF ZDENKOVIC
PROF. DR. ADOLF FRANK

USPEŠNO ZAGOVARJAL DOKTORSKO DISERTACIJO Z NASLOVOM

VPLIVI RAZLIČNIH GEOMETRIČNIH OBLIK REZILA NA ODREZOVALNE RAZMERE
PRI ČELNEM FREZANJU

IN S TEM IZPOLNIL VSE POGOJE ZA PRIDOBITEV DOKTORATA TEHNIŠKIH ZNANOSTI.

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU MU NA PREDLOG TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE PODELJUJE
ZNANSTVENI NAZIV

DOKTOR
TEHNIŠKIH ZNANOSTI

ŠTEVILKA: [illegible]

V MARIBORU, [illegible] SEPTEMBRA [illegible]

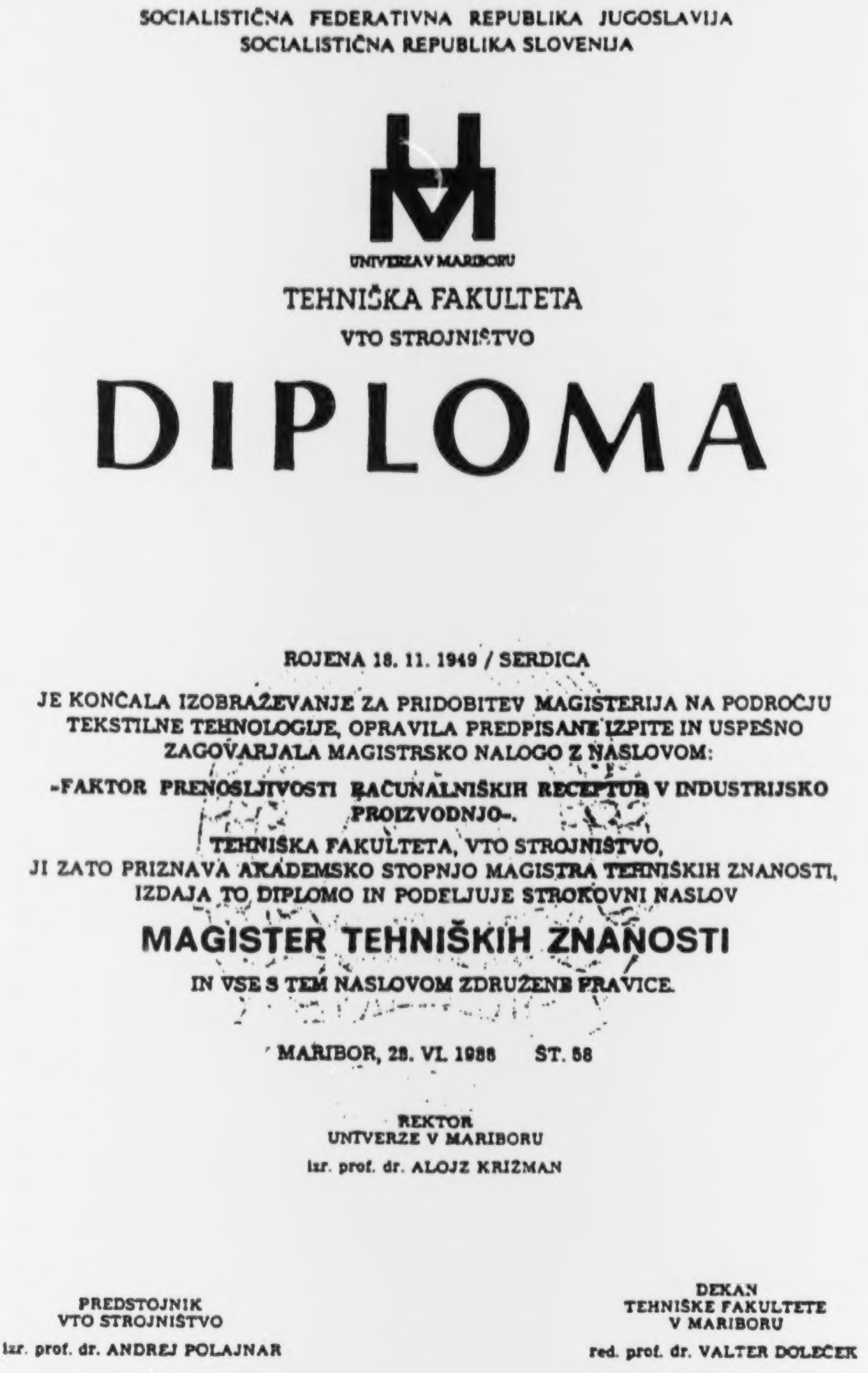
DEKAN
TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE
PROF. DR. VALTER [illegible]

REKTOR
UNIVERZE V MARIBORU
PROF. DR. ALOJZ KRIŽMAN

DIPLOMA
O
DOKTORATU
ZNANOSTI

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU

Document 5.10. Diploma of Doctor of Science, University of Mostar



SOCIALISTIČNA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIALISTIČNA REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU
TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA
VTO STROJNIŠTVO

DIPLOMA

ROJENA 18. 11. 1949 / SERDICA

JE KONČALA IZOBRAŽEVANJE ZA PRIDOBITEV MAGISTERIJA NA PODROČJU TEKSTILNE TEHNOLOGIJE, OPRAVILA PREDPISANE IZPITE IN USPEŠNO ZAGOVARJALA MAGISTRSKO NALOGO Z NASLOVOM:

»FAKTOR PRENOSLJIVOSTI RAČUNALNIŠKIH RECEPTUR V INDUSTRIJSKO PROIZVODNJO«.

TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA, VTO STROJNIŠTVO,
JI ZATO PRIZNAVA AKADEMSKO STOPNJO MAGISTRA TEHNIŠKIH ZNANOSTI,
IZDAJA TO DIPLOMO IN PODELJUJE STROKOVNI NASLOV

MAGISTER TEHNIŠKIH ZNANOSTI

IN VSE S TEM NASLOVOM ZDRUŽENE PRAVICE.

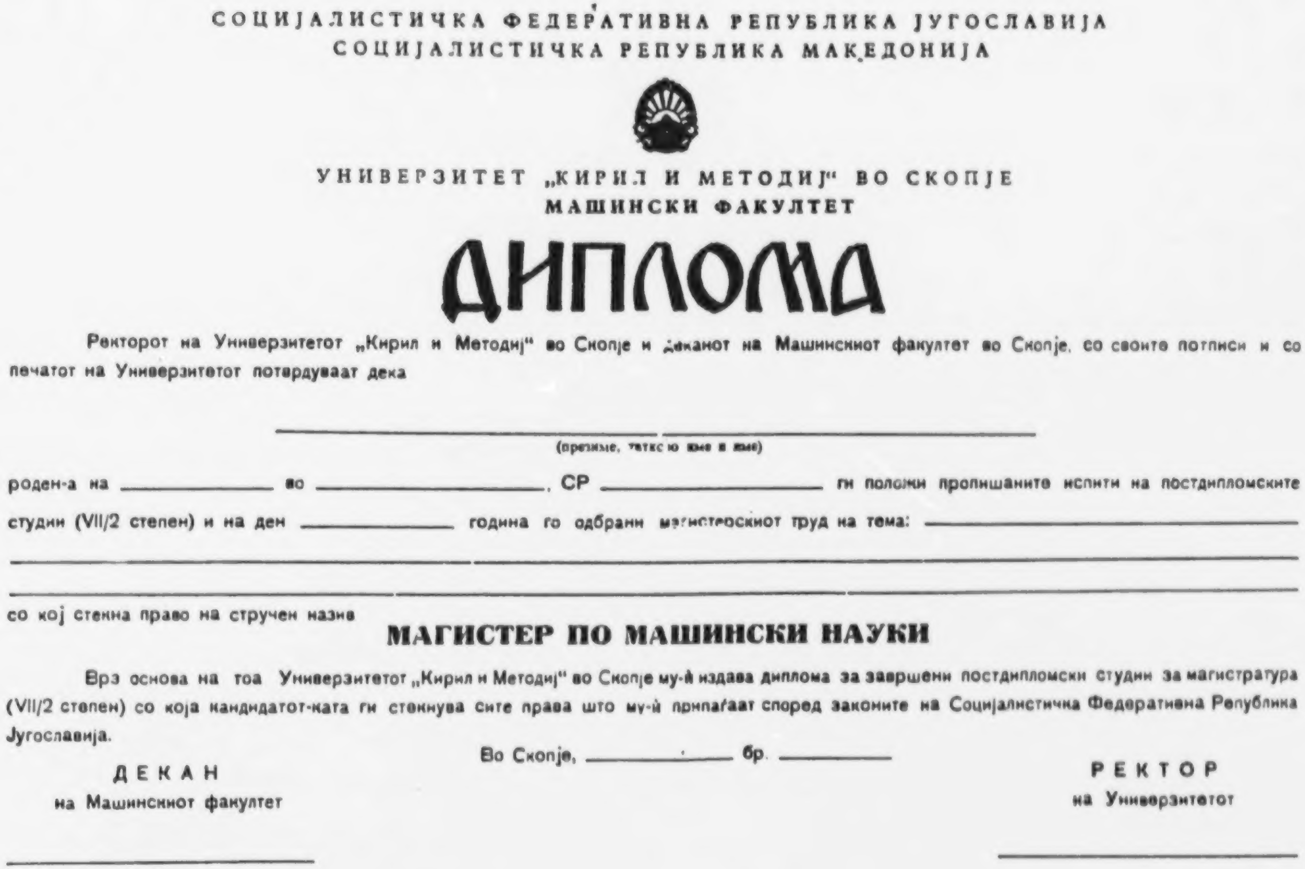
MARIBOR, 28. VI. 1988 ŠT. 58

REKTOR
UNIVERZE V MARIBORU
izr. prof. dr. ALOJZ KRIŽMAN

PREDSTOJNIK
VTO STROJNIŠTVO
izr. prof. dr. ANDREJ POLAJNAR

DEKAN
TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE
V MARIBORU
red. prof. dr. VALTER DOLEČEK

Diploma 5.11. Master of Science Diploma, University of Maribor



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ „КИРИЛ И МЕТОДИЈ“ ВО СКОПЈЕ
МАШИНСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

ДИПЛОМА

Ректорот на Универзитетот „Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје и деканот на Машинскиот факултет во Скопје, со своите потписи и со печатот на Универзитетот потврдуваат дека

____
(презиме, татково име и име)

роден-а на ____________ во ________________, СР ________________ ги положи пропишаните испити на постдипломските студии (VII/2 степен) и на ден ____________ година го одбрани магистерскиот труд на тема: ________________________________

____

____

со кој стекна право на стручен назив

МАГИСТЕР ПО МАШИНСКИ НАУКИ

Врз основа на тоа Универзитетот „Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје му-ѝ издава диплома за завршени постдипломски студии за магистратура (VII/2 степен) со која кандидатот-ката ги стекнува сите права што му-ѝ припаѓаат според законите на Социјалистичка Федеративна Република Југославија.

Во Скопје, ____________ бр. ________

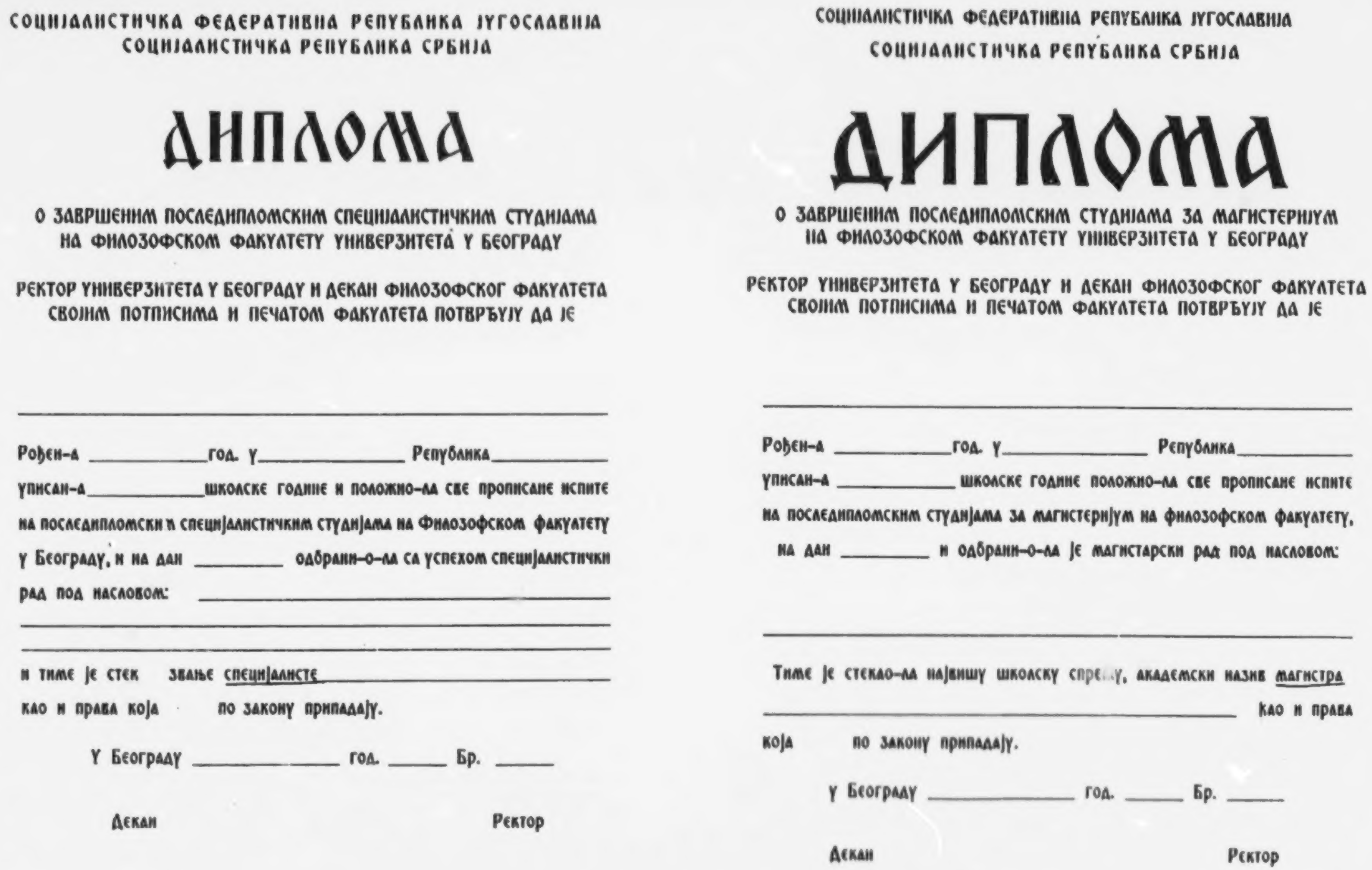
ДЕКАН
на Машинскиот факултет

____

РЕКТОР
на Универзитетот

____

Document 5.12. Master of Science Diploma, University of Skopje



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

ДИПЛОМА

О ЗАВРШЕНИМ ПОСЛЕДИПЛОМСКИМ СПЕЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКИМ СТУДИЈАМА
НА ФИЛОЗОФСКОМ ФАКУЛТЕТУ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ

РЕКТОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ И ДЕКАН ФИЛОЗОФСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА
СВОЈИМ ПОТПИСИМА И ПЕЧАТОМ ФАКУЛТЕТА ПОТВРЂУЈУ ДА ЈЕ

____

Рођен-а ____________ год. у ______________ Република ____________

уписан-а ____________ школске године и положио-ла све прописане испите на последипломским специјалистичким студијама на Филозофском факултету у Београду, и на дан _________ одбранио-о-ла са успехом специјалистички рад под насловом: ____________________

____

____

и тиме је стек звање специјалисте ____________________ као и права која по закону припадају.

У Београду ______________ год. ______ Бр. ______

Декан   Ректор

СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

ДИПЛОМА

О ЗАВРШЕНИМ ПОСЛЕДИПЛОМСКИМ СТУДИЈАМА ЗА МАГИСТЕРИЈУМ
НА ФИЛОЗОФСКОМ ФАКУЛТЕТУ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ

РЕКТОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ И ДЕКАН ФИЛОЗОФСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА
СВОЈИМ ПОТПИСИМА И ПЕЧАТОМ ФАКУЛТЕТА ПОТВРЂУЈУ ДА ЈЕ

____

Рођен-а ____________ год. у ______________ Република ____________

уписан-а ____________ школске године положио-ла све прописане испите на последипломским студијама за магистеријум на филозофском факултету, на дан _________ и одбранио-о-ла је магистарски рад под насловом:

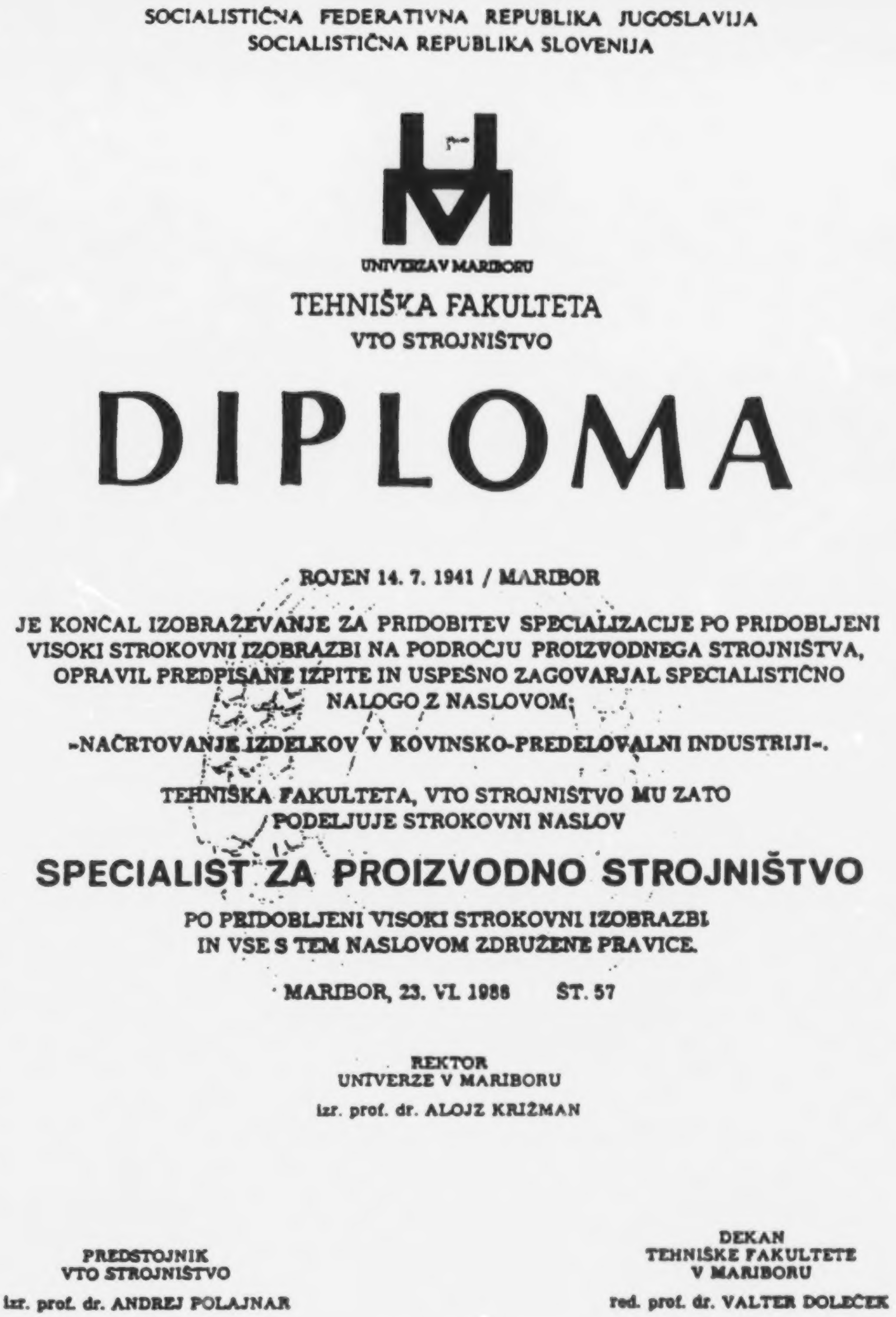
____

Тиме је стекао-ла највишу школску спрему, академски назив магистра ____________________ као и права која по закону припадају.

у Београду ______________ год. ______ Бр. ______

Декан   Ректор

**Document 5.13. Specialist Diploma and Master's Diploma
Philosophy Faculty, University of Belgrade**



SOCIALISTIČNA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIALISTIČNA REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

UNIVERZA V MARIBORU

TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA
VTO STROJNIŠTVO

DIPLOMA

ROJEN 14. 7. 1941 / MARIBOR

JE KONČAL IZOBRAŽEVANJE ZA PRIDOBITEV SPECIALIZACIJE PO PRIDOBLJENI
VISOKI STROKOVNI IZOBRAZBI NA PODROČJU PROIZVODNEGA STROJNIŠTVA,
OPRAVIL PREDPISANE IZPITE IN USPEŠNO ZAGOVARJAL SPECIALISTIČNO
NALOGO Z NASLOVOM:

»NAČRTOVANJE IZDELKOV V KOVINSKO-PREDELOVALNI INDUSTRIJI«.

TEHNIŠKA FAKULTETA, VTO STROJNIŠTVO MU ZATO
PODELJUJE STROKOVNI NASLOV

SPECIALIST ZA PROIZVODNO STROJNIŠTVO

PO PRIDOBLJENI VISOKI STROKOVNI IZOBRAZBI
IN VSE S TEM NASLOVOM ZDRUŽENE PRAVICE.

MARIBOR, 23. VI. 1988 ŠT. 57

REKTOR
UNIVERZE V MARIBORU
izr. prof. dr. ALOJZ KRIŽMAN

PREDSTOJNIK
VTO STROJNIŠTVO
izr. prof. dr. ANDREJ POLAJNAR

DEKAN
TEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE
V MARIBORU
red. prof. dr. VALTER DOLEČEK

Document 5.14. Specialist Diploma, Process Engineering
University of Maribor

VI. SELECTED FIELDS OF STUDY

A. Agricultural Education

1. Agriculture

Two types of institutions offer agricultural education at the postsecondary level: the higher schools of agriculture, and the universities. There are eleven higher schools of agriculture that grant the two-year degree in various areas of agriculture and agronomy. Admission to these higher schools is open to those secondary school graduates who have taken courses in biology and chemistry. Those applicants who lack this secondary school background in science are required to take qualifying examinations in these subjects. Individuals without the secondary school certificate may enter these institutions if they have had work experience in agriculture and pass qualifying examinations in mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry, and language.

Successful completion of all courses leads to the Level VI_1 degree of Agricultural Engineer.

It is possible for graduates of higher schools to continue their education at the third year of the four-year university program at a faculty of agriculture. However, as the curriculum of the two-year higher school is not considered by the universities to be equivalent to the first two years of university work, higher school graduates seeking admission to a university must take qualifying examinations in subjects not taken in the higher school to make up these deficiencies. Only the best graduates of the higher schools successfully make this transition to the university.

University education in agriculture begins with the four-year program offered at faculties of agriculture in nine universities in Yugoslavia: Belgrade, Kragujevac, Ljubljana, Novi Sad, Osijek, Priština, Sarajevo, Skopje, and Zagreb.

Admission to a faculty is based on the applicant's secondary school record, scores on the faculty's entrance examinations, and the number of spaces available to new students. The entrance examinations consist of tests in biology, chemistry, and mathematics. In addition, some questions on agriculture are asked to measure the applicant's interest and motivation for pursuing university education in this field. The scores on the exams and the secondary school record are given equal weight in making admissions decisions. The number of places at the faculty that are available to new students are published annually and are keyed to the planned manpower needs of each republic.

The faculties of agriculture are organized into sections that offer specialized study in one of the areas of agriculture. Students apply for and are admitted to one of these specialized areas of study. The University of Zagreb, for example, offers the four-year program in seven different areas: cultivation, cattle breeding, fruit and wine growing, plant protection, agricultural mechanization, irrigation, and agricultural economics.

The standard course of study takes four years (eight semesters). Each semester is 15 weeks. The first three to four semesters consist of courses comprising a common core. Written and oral examinations are required after each course. The grading scale is numerical: 1 to 5, with 2 being the minimum passing grade.

In the last semester of work, the student prepares a paper which must be successfully defended before a committee. During the summer period between the third and fourth year, a month of field work is required. The faculties maintain pilot experimental farms, orchards, and vineyards for this practical training.

Students who complete the coursework and successfully defend the paper are awarded the Level VII_1 degree with the title Agricultural Engineer with Diploma. The area of specialization may be indicated on the document. It should be noted that the majority of students do not complete the degree requirements in four years. At the University of Zagreb, only 30% finish in four years.

Graduates of a faculty of agriculture find employment in state-run farms or cooperatives, government extension service, chemical and fertilizer companies, or as teachers in secondary school.

Graduate education in agriculture is offered at the master's and doctoral levels. The two-year master's degree is the first step to a university teaching career or to higher positions in industry. Successful applicants must have at least a 3.6 average in the four-year degree program and must be employed in a field of agriculture. Universities have limited funds to defray tuition costs which are made available on a competitive basis. Industry will often sponsor employees to earn this degree.

Not all the agricultural faculties in Yugoslavia offer the same specialized fields of study at the master's level. At the University of Zagreb, graduate specializations include plant pathology (see a sample curriculum in Table 6.1), plant protection, fishing, animal husbandry, pig raising, sheep raising, poultry production, horse breeding, cattle feeding and food production, Mediterranean and European fruit tree cultivation, plant cultivation, genetics, diary science, bee keeping, agricultural economics, and agricultural mechanization.

The *Magister* (Level VII_2) degree is awarded after all coursework has been completed and the thesis defended. Most master's candidates do not finish in two years. Many ask for and receive permission to extend the time limit.

Entry into the doctoral program in agriculture is open to individuals who have performed well in the master's degree program. Students holding only the undergraduate degree, but who have done excellent research in the field that has resulted in published papers, can be considered for entry directly into the doctoral program without having to earn the master's degree.

The program of study for the doctorate is research oriented. There are no course requirements. Candidates work under the guidance of a thesis advisor. The doctoral degree is granted after the candidate successfully defends the thesis. There is a four-year time limit to do the research and write the thesis. However, candidates can request extensions of time. Holders of the doctoral degree either pursue academic careers in a university faculty of agriculture or do research as a member of a scientific institution.

2. Forestry

Postsecondary education in forestry is offered at higher schools which give the two-year Level VI certificate, and at university faculties of forestry which grant the undergraduate (four-year), master's, and specialist degrees. The five faculties of forestry in Yugoslavia are located at the Universities of Belgrade, Ljubljana (Biotechnical Faculty), Sarajevo, Skopje, and Zagreb.

Table 6.1. Sample Curriculum for the Master's Degree, with Specialization in Plant Pathology, from the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, University of Zagreb

Subject	*Total Credit Hours*	*Lectures*	*Practicals*
First Year			
FIRST SEMESTER			
Higher Entomology	55	35	20
Zoology	40	25	15
Methods of Scientific Research	15	15	0
Statistical Methods in Plant Protection	35	20	15
Plant Protection	30	20	10
Thesis Advising	20	--	--
Research	25	--	--
TOTAL	220	115	60
SECOND SEMESTER			
Higher Phytopathology	45	30	15
Higher Entomology	45	30	15
Phytopharmacy	30	20	10
Plant Protection	30	20	10
Phytocenology	30	20	10
Thesis Advising	20	--	--
Research	25	--	--
TOTAL	225	120	60
Second Year			
THIRD SEMESTER			
Higher Phytopathology	60	40	20
Phytopharmacy	45	30	15
Applications of Pesticides	45	30	15
Thesis Advising	20	--	--
Research	25	--	--
Thesis Production	150	--	--
TOTAL	345	100	50
FOURTH SEMESTER			
Thesis Advising	30	--	--
Research	25	--	--
Thesis Production	150	--	--
TOTAL	205	--	--

The faculties of forestry are made up of a number of departments that offer undergraduate and graduate programs in specialized areas. These areas include forestry, mechanical wood processing, chemical wood processing, settlement improvement, land improvement, and flood regulation.

Admission to the undergraduate program is open to secondary school graduates who have taken classes in mathematics, biology and language. Applicants who did not take these subjects in secondary school are required to pass qualifying examinations. Graduates of the two-year higher schools of forestry can transfer to the third year of the four-year undergraduate program at a faculty of forestry but must take qualifying examinations in mathematics, statistical methods, chemistry (including biochemistry), mechanics, and computers.

Graduates of the undergraduate program receive the Level VII_1 degree of Forestry Engineer with Diploma (see the sample curriculum in Table 6.2). Holders of this degree are eligible for admission to the Master of Science program. The master's program will also accept graduates of faculties of agriculture, biology, and wood science. Master's programs are two years in duration and lead to the Level VII_2 degree of *Magister* in the named field of specialization.

In addition to the master's programs, there are specialist programs in various areas of forestry, including forest cultivation, forestry technology, forestry production, forest management and planning, and landscaping. Individuals who hold the undergraduate degree and have had at least five years of work experience in forestry or in a related field may apply for admission to a specialist program. The course of study lasts three years and graduates receive the title of Forestry Specialist (Level VII_2).

B. Business

In general, degrees that correspond to U.S. business study are offered by postsecondary schools of economics and university faculties of economics. Subjects such as management, information systems, marketing, organizational behavior, production management, and personnel have been incorporated into the curricula of many institutions. Major orientations in these areas are available at some of these schools and faculties.

Both two- and four- year degree programs are offered; graduate programs are also available. Diploma titles differ depending on the institution granting the degree. Most institutions use the title "Diploma Economist" to indicate that the holder has completed a four-year degree. The program which leads to this degree may include a number of subjects related to business and management.

The number of business-related courses has been increasing. The University of Novi Sad, for example, offers majors in marketing, planning and information systems. These are reflected in such diploma titles as:

Diplomirani ekonomista za marketing (Graduated Economist in Marketing)
Diplomirani ekonomista za projektovanje informacija (Graduated Economist in Information Planning)

A graduate program in management is under development at the Faculty of Economics at the Universities of Belgrade, Novi Sad and Zagreb.

Table 6.2. Sample Curriculum of the Four-Year Course of Study Leading to the Degree of Forestry Engineer with Diploma at the University of Zagreb

Subject	*Total Credit Hours*	*Lecture*	*Practicals*
FIRST YEAR			
First Semester			
Marxism	2	1	1
Principles of National Defense	2	2	0
Foreign Language	2	2	0
Higher Mathematics	5	3	2
Chemistry with Principles of Biochemistry	4	2	2
Botany	5	3	2
Mechanics	4	2	2
Hunting	3	2	1
Technical Drawing	3	2	1
TOTAL	30	19	11
Second Semester			
Marxism	2	1	1
Principles of National Defense	2	2	0
Foreign Language	2	2	0
Higher Mathematics	5	3	2
Chemistry with Principles of Biochemistry	4	2	2
Botany	3	2	1
Mechanics	3	2	1
Hunting	3	2	1
Phytological Bioclimatology	3	2	1
Petrology and Geology	3	2	1
TOTAL	30	20	10
SECOND YEAR			
Third Semester			
Theory & Practice of Socialist Self-Management	2	1	1
Foreign Language	2	2	0
Principles of National Defense	2	2	0
Techniques of Measurement	4	2	2
Entomology of Forestry	4	2	2
Dendrology	4	2	2
Tree Genetics	2	2	0
Biometrics	3	2	1
Forestry Engineering	5	3	2
Geodesy	2	1	1
Total	30	19	11
Fourth Semester			
Theory & Practice of Socialist Self-Management	2	1	1
Foreign Language	2	2	0
Principles of National Defense	2	2	0
Techniques of Management	4	2	2
Forestry Entomology	4	2	2
Dendrology	4	2	2
Tree Genetics	3	2	1
Geodesy	3	2	1
Forestry Phytopathology	4	2	2
Tree Anatomy	4	2	2
TOTAL	32	19	13

Subject	*Total Credits Hours*	*Lecture*	*Practicals*
THIRD YEAR			
Fifth Semester			
Tree Measurement	4	2	2
Forest Exploitation	4	2	2
Basic Principles of Engines	4	2	2
Basic Principles of Tree Technology	2	2	0
Forest Production	6	3	3
Phytocentology of Forestry	2	2	0
Forestry Ecology	4	2	2
Forestry Photogrammetry	4	2	2
TOTAL	30	17	13
Sixth Semester			
Tree Measurement	4	2	2
Forest Exploitation	4	2	2
Forestry Mechanization	5	2	3
Basic Principles of Tree Technology	2	1	1
Forest Production	6	3	3
Psytocentology of Forestry	3	2	1
Forestry Ecology	4	2	2
Forestry Economics	2	2	0
TOTAL	30	16	14
FOURTH YEAR			
Seventh Semester			
Forest Protection	2	2	0
Wood Composition	5	2	3
Forest Communications	4	2	2
Economics of Forest Reform	4	3	1
Forestry Production Management	4	2	2
Flood Control Management	2	2	0
Protection of Nature	2	2	0
Research Seminar	0	0	0
Thesis Production	0	0	0
TOTAL	23	15	8
Eighth Semester			
Forest Protection	4	2	2
Word Composition	5	2	3
Forest Communications	5	3	2
Economics of Forest Reform	4	3	1
Forestry Production Management	4	2	2
Flood Control Management	3	2	1
Forest Reclamation on Rocky Soil	3	2	1
Research Seminar	0	0	0
Thesis Production	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	16	12

In Slovenia, the postsecondary school of economics, which is part of the University of Maribor but is located in the town of Kranj, offers a range of programs in management. All degree programs have a practical orientation. Of the 2500 students who were enrolled in spring 1989 approximately two out of every three were part-time students attending courses near their place of employment. Many companies pay the fees for their employees. The title of the degree reflects the two available tracks: general management and management of information systems. A graduate of the two-year program, *"organizator dela,"* might become a personnel clerk. In the second track, the *"organizator informatik"* could lead to a position as a programmer. The parallel four-year degrees are *"Diplomirani organizator dela"* and *"Diplomirani organizator informatik."*

At the graduate level the two-year program leading to the *Magister* is offered. Eight subjects plus a thesis are required. Five of the courses involve cases which are based on situations in the companies for which the students work.

Other programs which include business-related subjects are offered by faculties of law (international business law), organizational sciences, informatics, tourism and catering, and transport and traffic engineering.

Research and consulting for companies are among the activities of institutions offering business-related programs. Students may be involved in assisting professors in these areas.

C. Engineering

1. Secondary School

Engineering subjects are taught at vocational secondary schools such as the Electro-Technical Secondary School in Novi Sad. Both three- and four-year tracks are available. Depending upon primary school performance, students are selected for the three- or four-year track. Both tracks cover essentially the same subjects but with a different level of teaching.

The programs include general education and technical courses, with about 300 hours of practical training in school workshops during the first two years and the same amount of work in plants outside the school during the third and fourth years. These programs train students for such occupations as appliance or machine repair.

Graduates of the four-year program earn the technical secondary school diploma; three-year graduates also receive a title according to the field of study (e.g., "electrician"). The diploma will indicate whether the three- or four-year program was completed.

Between 25% and 30% of four-year graduates go on to higher education. Those who complete the three-year program must pass examinations in subjects they lack in order to go on to university work.

2. *Viša Škola*

Higher school engineering programs are five semesters in length. The following is a list of higher schools which are affiliated with university faculties and the programs they offer:

Sarajevo	communications engineering
Banja Luka	mechanical, textile
Zagreb	electrical, mechanical, aeronautics
Kragujevac	mechanical, electrical, civil, traffic
Priština	mechanical, electrical
Novi Sad	mechanical, electrical
Ljubljana	maritime mechanical, traffic

The graduate earns the title of Engineer in the field. Graduates can enter into the third year of university engineering programs after passing qualifying examinations. Most university faculties are reducing the number of students who can enter this way.

3. University

University-level engineering programs may be offered at faculties of engineering, architecture, transportation or technology, depending upon the university. The title awarded is Diploma of Engineer in the particular field.

Students are admitted on the basis of secondary school performance, as well as a qualifying examination which covers mathematics and physics, and may include native or foreign language at some institutions. The entrance examination for the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Belgrade also covers freehand drawing and a test demonstrating spatial ability.

The most popular fields of engineering are electrical, mechanical and architectural. Civil engineering has decreased in popularity due to the economy's effect on new building development. Faculties often receive funding from industry or the government for consultation and research activities.

The programs are generally very strong and feature about 30 hours per week, equally divided between lectures and exercises. A ten-semester course will soon be in effect, replacing the old nine-and-one-half-semester plan. However, the average time of completion of the nine-semester degree is about seven years. This is the result of high unemployment and the fact that students receive a stipend while they attend school.

The first two years are common to most fields, and include mathematics, physics, language and general education courses. Specialization starts in the third year among the engineering subfields of chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, marine, mining and geology, petroleum, naval, architectural, transportation, textile, civil and geodesy, hydraulic, highway and railway. (See Table 6.3 for a sample curriculum in Civil Engineering.)

In addition to coursework, laboratory exercises and problems are assigned. These are elaborations of specific tasks, using drawing and mathematical calculations. At most faculties, completion of independent "seminar papers" is also required. These are 10-30 page executions of plan tasks assigned by the teacher of each subject. Generally, the student is given one year to complete the plan. Examinations (oral and written) are required for each subject.

To receive the Diploma, the student is required to do a project in the final semester. This is an independent study or plan of some project, in which students show that they can solve tasks

Table 6.3. Sample Curriculum for the Five-Year Course of Study leading to the Degree in Civil Engineering at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Belgrade

	Subject	*Total Lessons* Years I & II*
1.	Military Education I	56+0
2.	Principles of Marxism and Socialism	28+21
3.	Technical Drawing	0+28
4.	Descriptive Geometry	28+28
5.	Physics	42+42
6.	Mathematics I	98+98
7.	Mechanics I	56+42
8.	Engineering Geology	42+14
9.	Military Education II	56+0
10.	Mechanics II	42+28
11.	Building Materials	56+56
12.	Mathematics II	63+63
13.	Strength of Materials	91+91
14.	Soil Mechanics	56+42
15.	Fluid Mechanics	42+42
16.	Foreign Languages*	112+0
17.	Physical Education*	0+56

Total obligatory lectures	
Total Lessons I Year	416+329
Total Lesson II Year	417+322

Number of Examinations Year I	7
Number of Examinations Year II	7

Lessons = Hours of Lectures + Exercises

	Subject	*Total Lessons Years III, IV, & V*
1.	Geodesy	28+35
2.	Building Construction	42+42
3.	Principles of Political Economy	28+14
4.	Self Management Socialism of Yugoslavia	28+14
5.	Elements of Transport Routes	28+14
6.	Programming	28+28
7.	Statics of Structures I	63+56
8.	Statics of Structures II	49+56
9.	Theory of Surface Girders	63+56
10.	Structure Stability and Dynamics	42+42
11.	Wood Structures	42+42
12.	Foundation	77+56
13.	Structure Testing	28+42
14.	Management of Construction Works (in Civil Engineering)	63+56
15.	Concrete Structure I	77+56
16.	Prestressed Concrete	28+28
17.	Concrete Structures II	28+28
18.	Metal Structures I	91+91
19.	Metal Structures II and Technological Production of Metal Structures	84+63
20.	Metal Bridges	70+77
21.	Elements of Hydro-Engineering Structures	28+14
22.	Program Languages+	105+0

Total Lessons	1020+ 910

Number of Examinations	21

+ Elective Subject

and problems in the particular field. Usually three months are allotted for completion of the paper, which is then defended before a commission. An oral examination may also be required at some institutions.

To become eligible for licensing (licensing is required to perform some occupations), the graduate must sit for an examination *(ispit)* conducted by one of the associations of professional engineers of the republic. The license received is valid throughout Yugoslavia.

Higher qualifications in engineering grant the title of Master's of Technical Sciences in a given field. These qualifications comprise three to four semesters of coursework, plus defense of a thesis in the final semester. The thesis is mainly theoretical and covers the student's understanding of the field. Students may take up to five years to finish the program, as most are working at the same time.

The doctorate, requiring research, a thesis, and published papers, is also offered. The holder of this degree is eligible for professorship.

D. Health Education

1. Allied Health

a. Secondary School

Allied health education at the secondary school level is taught in *medicinska škola* (medical school). Programs are four to five years in length, and the entrance requirement is completion of eight years of elementary school. These programs prepare students for various occupations, such as nurses' aides, dental technicians, sanitary technicians, and physiotherapist aides. Coursework in general education subjects is spread throughout the program, as well as courses specific to the field. Practical training is also required, with 90 clock hours of work experience in each of the second, third and fourth years. Most graduates from these programs go on to higher education (*viša škola* or university) in the same health care field.

b. *Viša Škola*

Level VI allied health programs are also offered in a higher school or *viša škola*. These qualifications allow the holders to work as assistants under the supervision of health professionals and to perform some routine tasks. These two- and three-year postsecondary programs emphasize the meeting of work-related needs and include many hours of practical experience, in addition to theoretical coursework. There are between 20 and 30 *viša škola* in medical science fields; some are independent, but most are affiliated with universities.

For senior staff nurses, radiologists, and technicians in medicine, laboratory fields, veterinary medicine, sanitation and physiotherapy, holding the Level IV certificate, further technical training is offered. Upon completion of the program, a title is awarded in the field of specialization, e.g., Radiological Technician.

Not many students transfer from higher school programs to university studies for, in general, the employment prospects are more favorable for higher school graduates than their professional counterparts. Those that do transfer must sit for an entrance examination, which covers all required subjects that have not been taken before. Students may be given limited transfer credit for those courses which have been verified by the university faculty as similar in content.

2. Dentistry (Stomatology)

There are nine faculties of stomatology in Yugoslavia; each admits about 100 new students each year. These numbers have been reduced due to the difficulty faced by graduates in finding employment.

The program currently requires five years of study, but will be increased to six years in 1991. This change will allow for more clinical practice, as well as keep students in school longer to ease the unemployment situation.

The first two years concentrate on general education and basic science courses, with some preclinical work. From the third year on students also treat volunteer patients within the community. About 30 hours per week are spent on lectures and practical work each year. The Association of Dental Faculties of Yugoslavia helps to standardize the curriculum. The degree of Doctor of Stomatology is awarded upon completion of the program (see document 6.1).

One year of internship is required to practice; a state examination is also required in some republics.

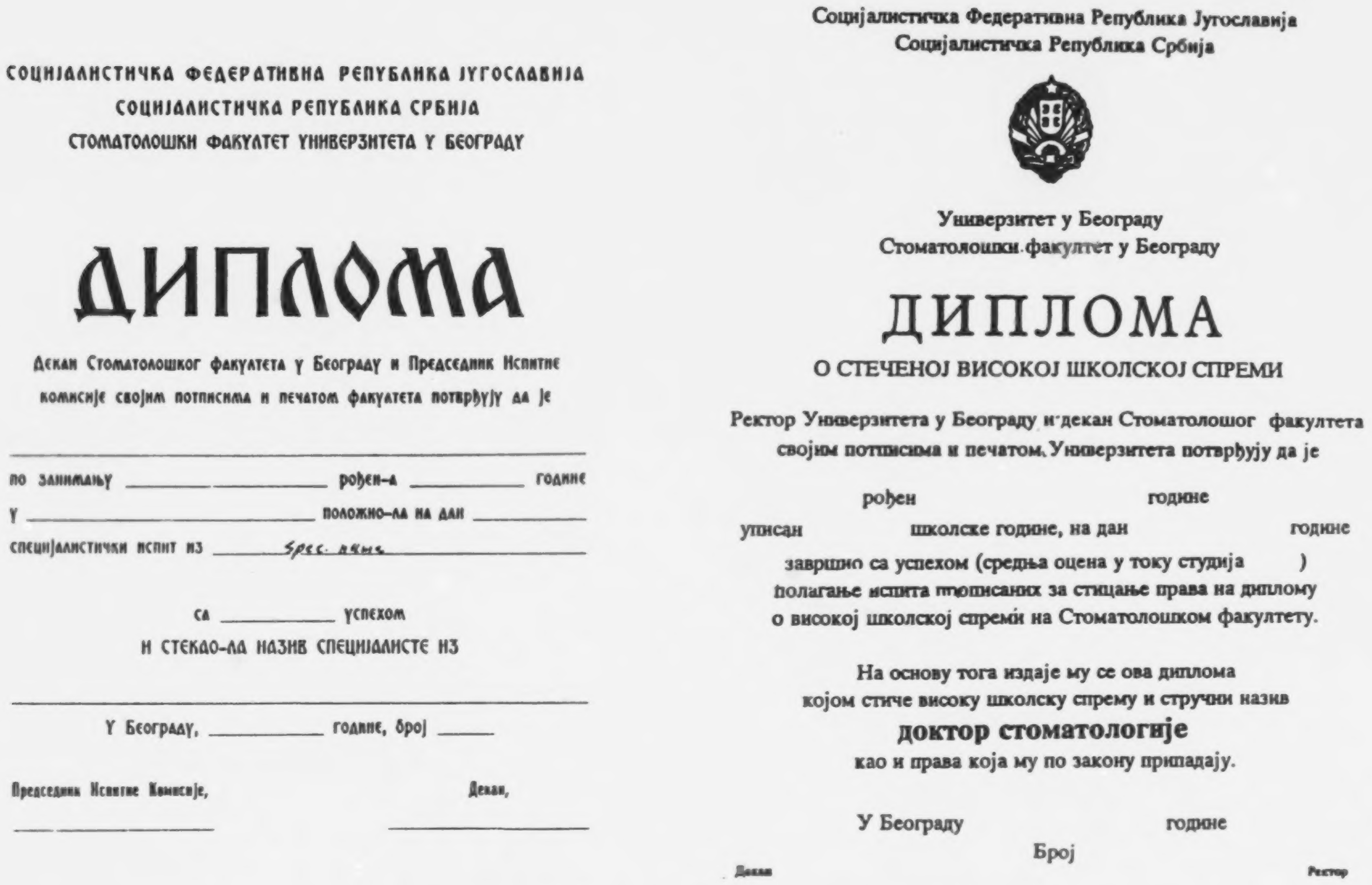
Graduate degrees awarded are the master's (two years of theoretical coursework and research), for those interested in research work or teaching: and the specialist (three years of work) for those who wish to practice in a subfield of stomatology (see document 6.1). The Doctor of Science in Stomatology (Level VIII) is also offered for individuals desiring to become faculty members at a university.

3. Medicine

Each medical faculty admits an average of 100 to 200 new students each year from an applicant pool approximately four times as large. However, 20% to 25% of students fail the first year; those that fail often try to transfer to different allied health fields, such as dentistry or pharmacy.

Students are selected on the basis of secondary school performance (40%) and an entrance examination designed by medical professors at each faculty (60%). The examination includes chemistry, physics, biology, and also Latin, if this subject was not taken in secondary school.

The medical program is now five years in length, changing to six by 1990-91 by mutual agreement among all medical faculties in Yugoslavia. This change may involve more hospital practice, as at the University of Sarajevo, and/or adding elective subjects, as at the University of Belgrade. The curriculum is kept uniform by the Association of Medical Faculties of Yugoslavia, which is composed of medical professors at the various universities (see Table 6.4).



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
СТОМАТОЛОШКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ

ДИПЛОМА

Декан Стоматолошког факултета у Београду и Председник Испитне комисије својим потписима и печатом факултета потврђују да је

____

по занимању ______________ рођен-а ____________ године

у ______________________ положио-ла на дан ____________

специјалистички испит из ____ Spec. [illegible] ____________

са ____________ успехом

И СТЕКАО-ЛА НАЗИВ СПЕЦИЈАЛИСТЕ ИЗ

____

У Београду, ____________ године, број ______

Председник Испитне Комисије, ______________

Декан, ______________

Социјалистичка Федеративна Република Југославија
Социјалистичка Република Србија

Универзитет у Београду
Стоматолошки факултет у Београду

ДИПЛОМА

О СТЕЧЕНОЈ ВИСОКОЈ ШКОЛСКОЈ СПРЕМИ

Ректор Универзитета у Београду и декан Стоматолошог факултета својим потписима и печатом Универзитета потврђују да је

рођен године

уписан школске године, на дан године

завршио са успехом (средња оцена у току студија)
полагање испита прописаних за стицање права на диплому
о високој школској спреми на Стоматолошком факултету.

На основу тога издаје му се ова диплома
којом стиче високу школску спрему и стручни назив
доктор стоматологије
као и права која му по закону припадају.

У Београду године
Број

Декан

Ректор

Document 6.1. Diploma of Doctor of Stomatology (Dentistry) and Specialist Diploma, Faculty of Stomatology, University of Belgrade

Table 6.4. Sample Curriculum of the Five-Year Medical Course of Study in Medicine at the University of Skopje

	WINTER SEMESTER		SUMMER SEMESTER		
	Hours per week				
I YEAR	Lect.	Pract.	Lect.	Pract.	TOTAL
1. Chemistry	4	4	4	4	240
2. Physics	4	4	-	-	120
3. Biology	3	2	3	2	150
4. Fundamentals of Marxist Philosophy	2	0	2	0	60
5. Political Economy	2	0	2	0	60
6. Fundamentals of Civil Defense	1	1	1	1	60
7. Anatomy	3	3	3	3	195
II YEAR					
1. Anatomy	2	4	0	0	90
2. Histology with Embryology	3	3	2	3	165
3. Biochemistry	3	3	3	3	180
4. Physiology	4	4	6	4	270
5. Fundamentals of Marxist Philosophy	2	0	2	0	60
6. Fundamentals of Civil Defense	1	1	1	1	60
III YEAR					
1. Pathological Anatomy	5	4	5	4	270
2. Pathological Physiology	4	3	4	3	210
3. Microbiology	3	3	3	3	180
4. Internal Propaedeutic Exam	3	3	3	2	160
5. Internal Medicine	0	0	3	5	120
6. Radiology	1	1	2	1	75
IV YEAR					
1. Internal Medicine	4	6	4	6	300
2. Physiology	0	0	1	2	45
3. Infectious Diseases	2	2	2	2	120
4. Epidemiology with Medical Statistics	2	2	2	2	120
5. Pharmacology with Toxicology	3	2	3	2	150
6. Neuropsychiatrics with Psychology	3	2	2	3	150
7. Dermatology	2	2	2	3	150
8. Surgical Propaedeutic	2	2	1	3	120
9. Pediatrics	3	3	3	3	180
V YEAR					
1. Surgery with Children Surgery	5	6	3	5	285
2. Military Surgery	0	0	2	2	60
3. Optopaedy	1	1	1	1	60
4. Obstetrics with Gynecology *(10 days internship)*	3	4	3	4	210
5. Ophthalmology	2	1	1	1	75
6. Otorhinolaryngology	2	1	2	1	90
7. Stomatology	0	0	2	1	30
8. Hygiene with Labor Medicine & Social Medicine	4	4	4	4	240
9. Forensic Medicine	2	1	2	1	60

The degree awarded is the Diploma of Doctor of Medicine (Level VII_1), which is issued by the faculty in the native language, and also in Latin or another language at the student's request (see document 6.2).

One year of internship is required before professional practice is permitted. At the end of this internship period, the graduate sits for a state examination *(ispit)*, which includes professional subjects, patients' rights, government and medical legislation, and liability and insurance. The license given is good throughout Yugoslavia. However, many graduates remain unemployed if they prefer to practice in the larger cities (such as Belgrade), instead of moving to rural areas of the country.

Higher medical qualifications offered on the postgraduate level are the titles of *Magister*, for those who want to continue in research, or *Specijalist*, for those going on to practice in a given field. These qualifications require the completion of the first professional degree with an average grade of 8 or above. These programs comprise an average of two years of research for the master's or three to four years of clinical work for the specialty, plus defense of a thesis for the master's or passing of an examination for the specialist. The master's is issued by the Faculty of Medicine, the specialist title is issued by the Department of Health of the particular republic. The highest degree of *Doktor* in Medical Sciences (Level VIII) is also offered, requiring a minimum of two years of research after the master's or specialist, plus a dissertation.

At the University of Belgrade, a specialty program in military medicine is available, after postgraduate clinical work in a military hospital. Military physicians are not licensed to practice on civilians.

4. Nursing

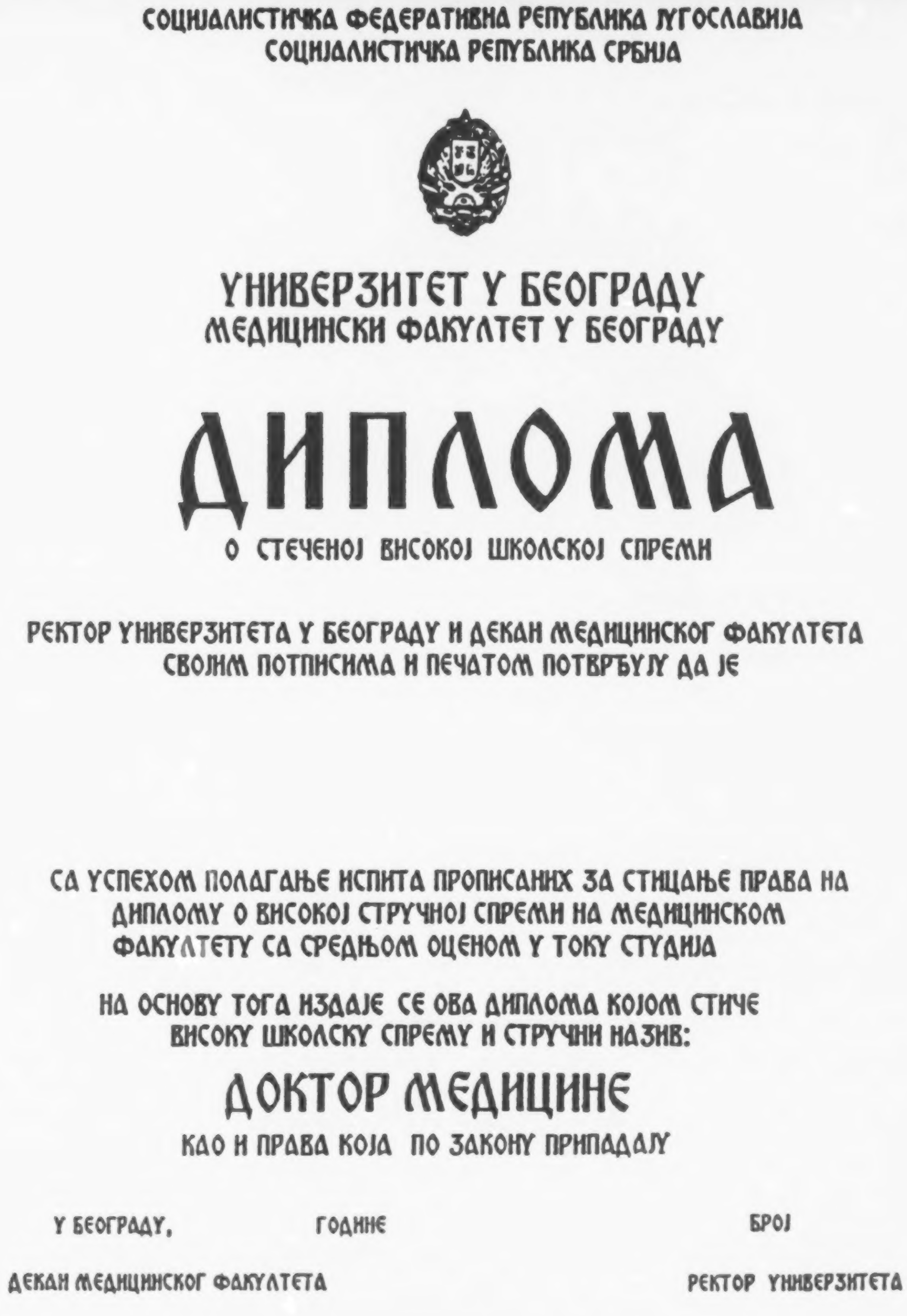
Nursing studies are undertaken at the secondary school or higher school levels. The titles awarded after secondary school are *medicinska sestra* (female) or *medicinski tehničar* (male) (Level IV). At the higher school, the titles are *visa medicinska sestra* or *visi mediciniski tehničar* (Level VI).

The secondary school program is four years long, with six speciality fields: general (medical nurse technician), dental, midwife, pharmaceutical assistant, pediatric, and dental assistant (see Table 6.5). This system includes practical training under the supervision of mentors. The leaving certificate is considered equal to other school leaving certificates and gives access to university studies. After graduation, one year of fulltime employment under a mentor allows the graduate to sit for a professional examination, after which the nurse may work totally independently.

Higher school nursing programs are two years in length, except for the midwife certificate, which requires one additional year. University nursing programs leading to the university diploma are not offered.

5. Pharmacy

Pharmacy at the university level is taught at five institutions, with the *Diplomirani Farmaceut* (Diploma of Pharmacy) awarded at the completion of the full four-year program.



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ
МЕДИЦИНСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ

ДИПЛОМА

О СТЕЧЕНОЈ ВИСОКОЈ ШКОЛСКОЈ СПРЕМИ

РЕКТОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У БЕОГРАДУ И ДЕКАН МЕДИЦИНСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА
СВОЈИМ ПОТПИСИМА И ПЕЧАТОМ ПОТВРЂУЈУ ДА ЈЕ

СА УСПЕХОМ ПОЛАГАЊЕ ИСПИТА ПРОПИСАНИХ ЗА СТИЦАЊЕ ПРАВА НА
ДИПЛОМУ О ВИСОКОЈ СТРУЧНОЈ СПРЕМИ НА МЕДИЦИНСКОМ
ФАКУЛТЕТУ СА СРЕДЊОМ ОЦЕНОМ У ТОКУ СТУДИЈА

НА ОСНОВУ ТОГА ИЗДАЈЕ СЕ ОВА ДИПЛОМА КОЈОМ СТИЧЕ
ВИСОКУ ШКОЛСКУ СПРЕМУ И СТРУЧНИ НАЗИВ:

ДОКТОР МЕДИЦИНЕ

КАО И ПРАВА КОЈА ПО ЗАКОНУ ПРИПАДАЈУ

У БЕОГРАДУ, ГОДИНЕ БРОЈ

ДЕКАН МЕДИЦИНСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА РЕКТОР УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА

Document 6.2. Diploma, Doctor of Medicine
Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade

Table 6.5. Sample Curriculum of the Educational and Professional Course of Study for the Occupation of Medical Nurse Technician (Level IV)

GENERAL AREAS OF STUDY & COURSES WEEKLY (YEARLY) HOURS REQUIRED PER YEAR OF STUDY

		Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
I. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS					
1.	Native Language & Literature	4(140)	3(105)	3(105)	3(96)
2.	Foreign Language	2(70)	2(70)	2(70)	2(64)
3.	Music Appreciation	1(35)			
	Art Appreciation		1(35)		
4.	History	2(70)	2(70)		
5.	Geography	2(70)	1(35)		
6.	Marxism & Socialist Self-Management	2(70)	2(70)	2(64)	
7.	Mathematics	3(105)	3(105)		
8.	Physics	2(70)	2(70)	2(70)	2(64)
9.	Chemistry	2(70	2(70)	2(70)	2(70)
10.	Biology	2(70)	2(70)	2(70)	
11.	National Defense			2(70)	2(64)
12.	Physical Education	2(70)	2(70)	2(70)	2(64)
13.	Basic Tech. & Product	2(70)			
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS AREA I:		24	22	17	15
II. GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS					
14.	Latin	2(70)			
15.	Anatomy & Physiology	3+1(105+35)*			
16.	Microbiology & Epidemiology	2(70)			
17.	Pathology		2(70)		
18.	Pharmacology		2(70)		
19.	Hygiene & Health Education		2(70)		
20.	Psychology			2(70)	
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS AREA II:		7+1	6	2	
III. SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS					
21.	Patient Care		2+2(70+70)		
22.	Internal Medicine & Patient Care			2+3(70+103)	2+2(64+64)
23.	Infectious Diseases & Patient Care			2+1(70+35)	
24.	Surgery & Patient Care			2+3(70+105)	2+2(64+64)
25.	Pediatrics & Patient Care				2+1(64+32)
26.	Neuropsychiatry & Patient Care				2+1(64+32)
27.	Gynecology & Postpartum Patient Care				2+1(64+32)
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS AREA III:			2+2	6+7	10+7
TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS ALL AREAS:		32	32	32	32
IV. ELECTIVES:		2(70)	2(70)	2(70)	2(64)
V. WORK-EXPERIENCE EDUCATION:		90 hrs	90 hrs	90 hrs	
VI. EXTRACURRICULAR PROGRAMS: (volunteer work, arts, sports, other activities)		From 4 to 6 working days per year of study.			

* *a+b = lectures + practicals*

The curriculum followed in the first two years includes basic sciences (physics; mathematics; inorganic, organic, physical and analytical chemistry; botany) and military training. Third and fourth years include microbiology, physiology with introduction to anatomy, biochemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical technology, toxicological chemistry, pathophysiology, and pharmacology. Examinations are oral, written, practical, or combined - depending upon the subject.

Master's and specialist studies continue for two years and are available in pharmaceutical fields such as pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutical technology, pharmacognosy, and cosmetology. As with medicine, the master's is mainly for teaching and research opportunities, while the specialist title allows practice in a given subfield.

The average number of hours per week for the diploma is about 30, ranging from 28 at Sarajevo to 29-34 at Zagreb. For the master's and specialist qualifications, the average is about three hours per week of theoretical and 26 hours per week of practical work. Practical periods are spent working on the master's thesis or specialization paper in the particular subject field.

6. Physical Therapy

At the postsecondary higher school level, two-year programs lead to a Diploma of Physiotherapist and allow the holder to work under the supervision of a medical specialist and to perform some treatments. There are physical therapy higher schools attached to the universities of Belgrade, Kragujevac, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Titograd, and Zagreb. (See Table 6.6 for a sample curriculum of the physical therapy program offered by the Viša Fizioterapeutska Škola at Igalo, associated with the University of Titograd and document 6.3 for a Diploma from Igalo.)

Physical therapy is offered as a graduate level medical qualification at several universities, including the University of Belgrade. After three to four years of clinical training, the medical graduate is awarded the Specialist title in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (Level VII_2).

7. Veterinary Medicine

There are four faculties of veterinary medicine, located at the Universities of Belgrade, Ljubljana (Faculty of Biotechnology), Sarajevo, and Zagreb that offer the professional degree in this field. There are no postsecondary higher schools in veterinary medicine. However, there are secondary schools where veterinary technology courses are taught.

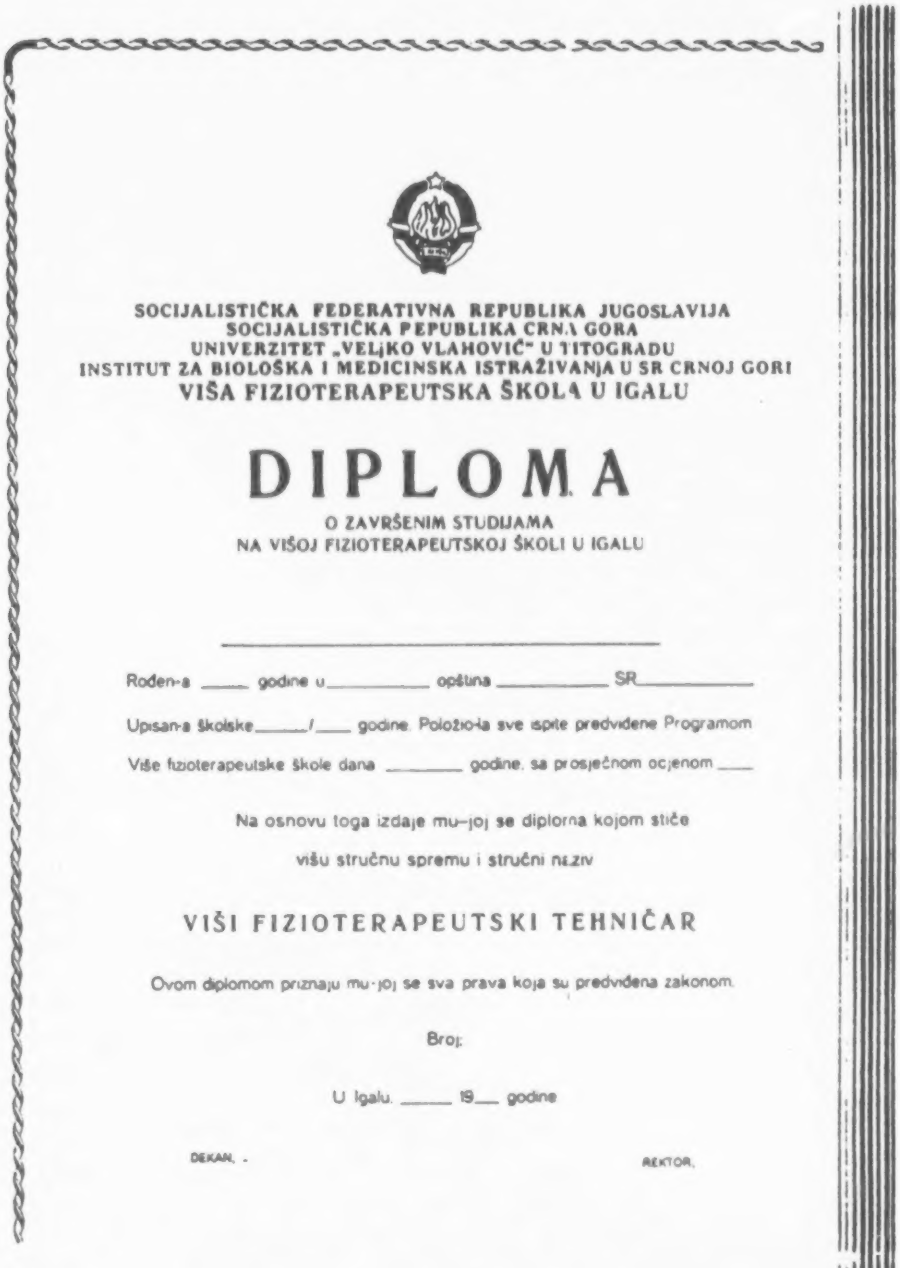
The five-year (ten-semester) program leads to the degree of veterinarian. Admission to the faculty is based on the secondary school record and the results of entrance examinations in chemistry, biology, and physics.

Courses are given in sequence. Final exams in these courses must be passed in order to continue with the rest of the curriculum. The class day generally consists of 4 hours of lecture and 4 hours of laboratory work. During the fourth and fifth years a number of hours are required in practical training at veterinary clinics.

Table 6.6. Sample Curriculum for the 2-Year Course of Study in Physical Therapy at the School of Physiotherapy, Igalo

SUBJECTS	FIRST YEAR				SECOND YEAR			
	I Semester		II Semester		III Semester		IV Semester	
	Lect.	*Ex.*	*Lect.*	*Ex.*	*Lect.*	*Ex.*	*Lect.*	*Ex.*
Sociology	30		30					
Theory & Practice of Self Management					30		30	
Marxism & Socialist Theory	30		30		30		30	
English	30		30		30		30	
Physical Education	30		30		30		30	
Statistics					30			
Psychology					30			
Physics & Electronics	30		30					
Anatomy with Physiology		105*(15x7)*		105*(15x7)*				
Pathology with Pathophysiology	45							
Epidemiology	30							
Hygiene & Social Medicine	30							
Principles of Rehabilitation	30		60					
Physical Medicine	45		30	420*(60x7)*				
Special Physical Medicine							30	210*(30x7)*
Kinesiology	90	210*(30x7)*						
Kinesitherapy			15	210*(30x7)*				
Special Kinesitherapy I							30	210*(30x7)*
Special Kinesitherapy II							30	210*(30x7)*
Prosthetics & Orthotics					30			
Nursing Care & Rehabilitation							30	105*(15x7)*
Rheumatology					30	105*(15x7)*		
Traumatology					30			
Orthopedics					30			
Surgery					30			
Neurology					30			
Cardiovascular Diseases							30	
Pulmonology							30	
TOTALS	420	315*(45)*	255	735*(105)*	360	105*(15)*	300	735*(105)*

Lectures: 1,320 hrs. Exercises: 1,890 hrs.



SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA CRNA GORA
UNIVERZITET „VELJKO VLAHOVIĆ" U TITOGRADU
INSTITUT ZA BIOLOŠKA I MEDICINSKA ISTRAŽIVANJA U SR CRNOJ GORI
VIŠA FIZIOTERAPEUTSKA ŠKOLA U IGALU

DIPLOMA

O ZAVRŠENIM STUDIJAMA
NA VIŠOJ FIZIOTERAPEUTSKOJ ŠKOLI U IGALU

____

Rođen-a ____ godine u__________ opština __________ SR__________

Upisan-a školske_____/____ godine. Položio-la sve ispite predvidene Programom

Više fizioterapeutske škole dana _______ godine, sa prosječnom ocjenom ____

Na osnovu toga izdaje mu–joj se diploma kojom stiče

višu stručnu spremu i stručni naziv

VIŠI FIZIOTERAPEUTSKI TEHNIČAR

Ovom diplomom priznaju mu-joj se sva prava koja su predvidena zakonom.

Broj:

U Igalu, _____ 19__ godine

DEKAN, - REKTOR,

Document 6.3. Physical Therapist Diploma from a *Viša Škola*

After receiving the degree of veterinarian, and after working in the field for two years, candidates can take the licensing examination given by the Veterinary Medical Association of the Republic.

The master's program lasts two years (four semesters) and requires coursework with oral, and/or written final examinations, and a thesis that must be successfully defended. Graduates of master's programs receive the degree of Master of Veterinary Sciences, or Master of Science in the field of specialization (Level VII_2).

Doctoral degrees are awarded after three to four years of specialized research and the production of a thesis. The degree given is Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, or Doctor of Biotechnology (Level VIII), depending on the faculty.

E. Law

Law is a four-year undergraduate program. The first two years consist of required coursework in introduction to law; general sociology; general history of law; Roman law; economic systems of Yugoslavia; history of state and national law of Yugoslavia; national defense (two years); constitutional law; criminal law; civil law; political economics; and social, civil and self-management and family law. The third and fourth years require courses in obligation law, administration law, international law, criminal process law, inheritance law, political economics of Yugoslavia, Marxism, business law, industrial law, socio-political systems; and specialized courses in such areas as economic organization, economic law, criminal court, or international law. A senior thesis and its defense are also required along with final exams.

Two years of work experience after receipt of the degree is mandatory before the examination for the license to practice law may be taken. The exam is administered by the republic, and a certificate is awarded upon successful completion of all requirements.

Graduate studies leading to *specijalist, magister* and doctorate are also offered.

F. Military Education

Military academies offer a five-year postsecondary program. Graduates are commissioned in the armed forces with a rank of second lieutenant. To gain promotion, officers must complete a one-year or longer course of study and specialization at a command-staff academy. (There are also four-year secondary military schools offering Level IV programs.)

The Military-Political College of the Yugoslav National Army offers postsecondary one-year courses for officers who will be responsible for the instruction of troops in Marxist theory and socialist ideology. Following completion of a program of study at military academies or the Military-Political College, further specialized programs are offered at the National Defense College.

There is also a Military Medical Academy for military medicine and dentistry and a Military Academy of Economics. Programs in these institutions of higher military education may lead to the title of specialist, a master of arts in a specific military specialty, or a doctorate in military science.

G. Performing and Fine Arts

Courses of study are taken at faculties, academies or high schools throughout the republics. Majors are available in four areas: music; theater, film, radio and television; figurative arts; and applied arts. Programs may be of two or four years' duration with the awarding of a Level VI$_1$ or Level VII$_1$ diploma, respectively. Graduate studies for the specialist and master's diplomas (Level VII$_2$) are offered at a limited number of institutions.

Courses are offered throughout the country at the institutions listed below.

Music

Faculty of Musical Arts, Beograd
Academy of Music, Ljubljana
Faculty of Philosophy, Ljubljana
Academy of Arts, Novi Sad
Musical Academy of Zagreb
Academy of Arts, Priština
Academy of Music, Sarajevo
High School of Music, Skopje
Academy of Music, Zagreb

Theater, Film, Radio and Television

Faculty of Drama, Belgrade
Academy for the Theater, Ljubljana
Academy of Arts, Novi Sad
Academy for the Theater, Zagreb
High School of Music, Skopje

Figurative Arts

Faculty of Figurative Arts, Beograd
Academy of Figurative Arts, Ljubljana
Academy of Arts, Novi Sad
Academy of Figurative Arts, Sarajevo
Academy of Figurative Arts, Zagreb

Applied Arts

Faculty of Applied Arts, Beograd
Academy of Applied Arts, Sarajevo
Faculty of Architecture, Skopje
Center for Postgrad Studies, Zagreb University

H. Teacher Training

The training of teachers, especially at the elementary level, is undergoing review throughout Yugoslavia. Plans to implement four-year curricula at all levels except preschool and kindergarten in the next few years appear to be universal. A general upgrading of the profession including licensing requirements and mandatory in-service training is already standard procedure.

The former five-year high schools for teachers which prepared teachers for the first four years of elementary school teaching were phased out in the 1960s. The *učitelj* (teacher) diploma for completion of this five-year program is no longer awarded. Teachers who graduated from this program must pass the state examination for teachers at the elementary level in order to maintain their teacher's license.

Entrance to all levels of teacher training requires the successful completion of a four-year secondary school of pedagogy with a Level IV certificate. Entrance from other secondary schools is possible, especially for teachers of technical subjects. A special qualifying examination is required in these cases and admission is based 50% on the examination and 50% on the marks obtained in the secondary school certificate.

1. Teacher Training Programs

a. Preschool and Kindergarten Teacher Training

Students follow a two-year (four-semester) program at special pedagogical academies. In some republics a period of preschool education is compulsory, in others there is no compulsory schooling until age 7. This results in a varied demand for teachers with training at this level.

b. Elementary School Teacher Training - Grades 1 - 4

These students enroll in a two-year program in a pedagogical academy or *viša škola* which in many cases is part of a university but in others may be a separate institution. Every republic has plans to expand this training to four years within the next few years.

A sample current two-year curriculum from the Academy of Pedagogy at Belgrade, which is not attached to the University, is shown in Table 6.7. Document 6.4 shows a Diploma from the Academy, and document 6.5 shows a Diploma from the *Viša Škola* attached to the University of Novi Sad. This curriculum allows for three weeks of practice teaching and also several periods of observation, totalling 42 days in the classroom. Teachers in the first four years of elementary school are general classroom teachers who cover all subjects except special subjects such as music or physical education. A secondary school of pedagogy attached to the Academy serves as a "feeder" school.

The proposed four-year curriculum for the Academy of Pedagogy at Belgrade is given in Table 6.8. It is to be implemented for the 1990/91 school year. The time spent in practice teaching has been increased to ten weeks in the revised curriculum. The secondary schools which are used for practice teaching are specially selected and viewed as laboratory schools.

c. Elementary School Teacher Training for Grades 5 - 8

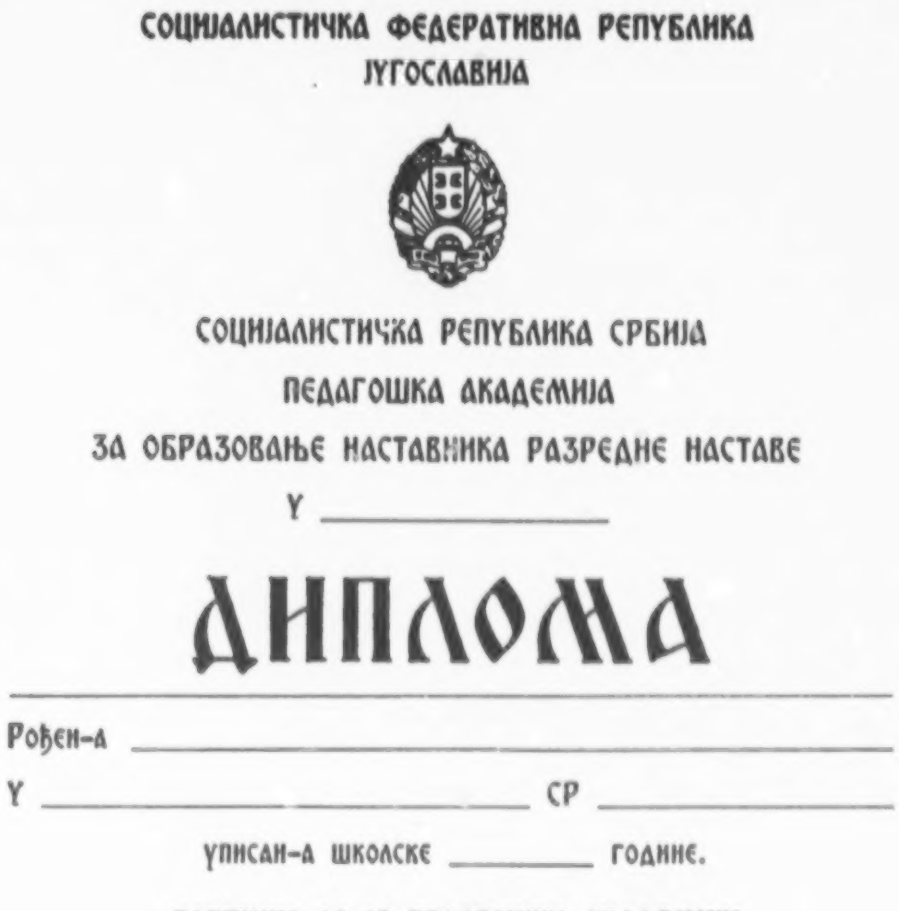
This course follows a four-year (eight-semester) curriculum, taken in a faculty of a university or at a *visoka škola*, an academy of pedagogy which may be attached to the university, and receive a Level VII_1 diploma. Teachers at this level specialize in a specific subject. The former two-year curriculum for elementary teachers of grades 5 - 8 has been phased out.

d. Secondary School Teacher Training

Secondary school teachers-in-training all pursue an academic degree in the appropriate department of a university faculty. Many academic degree programs have a teaching (or pedagogical) track

Table 6.7 Current 2-Year Curriculum for Teacher Training Colleges

EDUCATIONAL AREAS	*SUBJECTS*	*NO. OF PERIODS PER WEEK*			
		Semester			
		I	II	III	IV
I COMMON CORE	Marxism & Socialistic Self-Management	2	2	-	-
	Self & Social Defense	2	2	2	2
	Foreign Language		2	2	-
	Recreation	1	1	-	-
II PROFESSIONAL AREA	Pedagogy I & II	3	2	2	4
	Philosophy	2	1	-	-
	Sociology	1	2	-	-
	Serbo-Croatian	3	2	-	-
	Child Literature	3	3	-	-
	Maths	3	2	-	-
	Health Education	-	-	3	-
	Development Psychology	3	2	-	-
	Educational Psychology	3	2	-	-
	Didactics	-	3	4	-
	Elementary Adult Education	-	-	2	1
III METHODOLOGY	Serbo-Croatian Methods	-	1	2	3
	Maths Methods	-	-	3	3
	Science-Social Methods	-	-	2	2
	Arts Methods	-	-	2	2
	Music Methods	-	-	2	2
	PE Methods	-	-	2	2
	Crafts Methods	-	-	2	2
	Vocal/Instrumental Education	1	1	-	-
IV PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE		5	15	12	15 days
	TOTAL PERIODS	29	28	29	24



СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА ФЕДЕРАТИВНА РЕПУБЛИКА
ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА

СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ПЕДАГОШКА АКАДЕМИЈА
ЗА ОБРАЗОВАЊЕ НАСТАВНИКА РАЗРЕДНЕ НАСТАВЕ
У ____________________

ДИПЛОМА

Рођен-а ____

У ______________________________ СР ____________________

уписан-а школске __________ године.

ЗАВРШИО-ЛА ЈЕ ПЕДАГОШКУ АКАДЕМИЈУ

и диломирао-ла ____

са оценом __________ и средњом оценом

у току студија ________________________

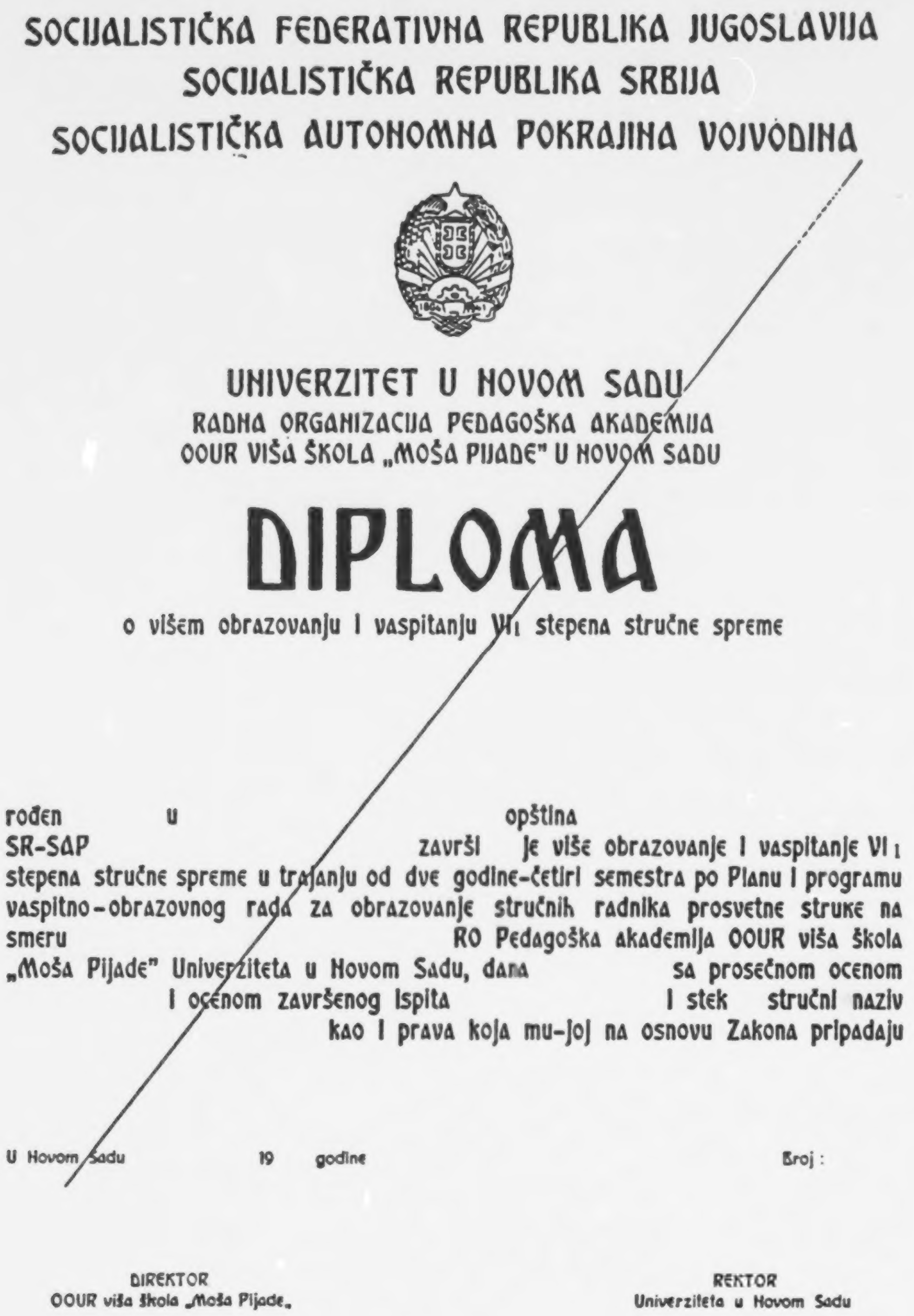
На основу тога издаје му-јој се диплома
којом стиче вишу стручну спрему и стручни назив
НАСТАВНИК РАЗРЕДНЕ НАСТАВЕ
као и права која му по закону припадају.

У ___________________________ године

Број _____________

Директор

Document 6.4. Diploma, Primary School Teacher from Pedagogical Academy



SOCIJALISTIČKA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA REPUBLIKA SRBIJA
SOCIJALISTIČKA AUTONOMNA POKRAJINA VOJVODINA

UNIVERZITET U NOVOM SADU
RADNA ORGANIZACIJA PEDAGOŠKA AKADEMIJA
OOUR VIŠA ŠKOLA „MOŠA PIJADE" U NOVOM SADU

DIPLOMA

o višem obrazovanju i vaspitanju VI_1 stepena stručne spreme

rođen u opština SR-SAP završi je više obrazovanje i vaspitanje VI_1 stepena stručne spreme u trajanju od dve godine-četiri semestra po Planu i programu vaspitno-obrazovnog rada za obrazovanje stručnih radnika prosvetne struke na smeru RO Pedagoška akademija OOUR viša škola „Moša Pijade" Univerziteta u Novom Sadu, dana sa prosečnom ocenom i ocenom završenog ispita i stek stručni naziv kao i prava koja mu-joj na osnovu Zakona pripadaju

U Novom Sadu 19 godine Broj :

DIREKTOR
OOUR viša škola „Moša Pijade„

REKTOR
Univerziteta u Novom Sadu

Document 6.5. Diploma, *Viša Škola*, Attached to University of Novi Sad

Table 6.8. New Four-Year Curriculum for Teacher Training Colleges Commencing 1990-91 School Year

I. GENERAL EDUCATION

SUBJECTS	*PERIODS*	*EXAMS*	
1 Marxism & Contemporary Society	120+	+	-
2 Foreign Language	180+	+	-
3 Self & Social Defense	90+	-	-
4 Physical Education	60-	-	-
TOTAL	450		

II. PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS

SUBJECTS	*PERIODS*	*EXAMS*	
5 Philosophy	60+	-	-
6 Develop Psychology	120+	+	-
7 Pedagogical Psychology	120+	+	-
8 School Pedagogy	120+	+	-
9 Methodology of Pedagogical Research	90+	+	-
10 Didactics	120+	+	-
11 Sociology of Education	60+	+	-
12 Mother Tongue and Literature	180+	+	-
13 Children's Literature	90+	+	-
14 Speech Culture	60+	+	-
15 Mathematics	120+	+	-
16 Computer Science	90-	-	+
17 Interdisciplinary Seminar in Nature & Society	120-	-	+
TOTAL II	1470		

III. METHODOLOGY

SUBJECTS	*PERIODS*	*EXAMS*	
19 Mother Tongue Methodology	180+	-	+
20 Mathematics Methodology	180+	-	+
21 Science Methodology	150+	-	+
22 Music Culture	120+	-	+
23 Methodology of Arts	120+	-	+
24 PE Methodology	120+	-	+
TOTAL III	870		

IV. PRACTICE TEACHING

- one week in II semester	25 periods
- one week in III semester	25 periods
- two weeks in IV semester	50 periods
- two weeks in V semester	50 periods
- two weeks in VII semester	75 periods
- four weeks in VIII semester	100 periods
TOTAL IV	325 periods

V. COMPULSORY PRACTICAL COURSES

- Skiing	up to 35 periods
- Swimming	35 periods
- A-V Course	30 periods
- Vocal/Instrumental	120 periods
- Drama	30 periods
TOTAL V	up to 180 periods

VI. COMPULSORY ACTIVITIES

- Choir and Orchestra up to 120 periods

VII. ELECTIVE ACTIVITIES

- Official language I and II semester	120 periods
- A minority language III and IV semester	60 "

VIII. OPTIONAL NONTEACHING ACTIVITIES

- cultural-art clubs
- science club
- crafts club
- sports clubs
- bilingual pedagogical activity
- ecological club
- typing
- school law
- evaluation of educational work
- organizing leisure time

XI. SEMINAR PAPER

It is compulsory for each student to write two seminar papers according to his/her own choice. The subjects that are offered for these papers are as follows:

Pedagogy
Didactics
Educational Psychology
Children's Literature.

XI. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

The written diploma examination takes place at the end of Semester VIII after all other examinations and professional practice have been passed.

which prospective teachers follow. This curriculum shows a heavy concentration of courses in the academic area and, in addition, education and teaching methods in each year except the first. Practice teaching occurs during the first semester of the last year of study.

Physical Education teachers for all levels of instruction are trained in a faculty or department of physical culture at a university and require four years of study.

e. Special Education (Faculties of Defectology)

Teachers of physically or mentally handicapped children are trained in a university department or faculty of defectology.

2. State Licensing of Teachers

Except for the Republic of Croatia, all teachers must take a state examination *(stručni ispit)* between one and five years after graduation in order to continue teaching. The diploma for a lower elementary school teacher (grades 1 - 4) is *Nastavnik-Razredne Nastave* (teacher of classroom instruction), the diploma for a higher elementary school teacher (grades 5 - 8) is *Predmenti Nastavnik* (subject teacher), and for a secondary school teacher *Profesor*. In Croatia teachers must follow a curriculum whose content is mandated by the state. The diploma issued by the university is sufficient qualification to permit the graduate to teach.

3. Faculties of Pedagogy

Faculties of pedagogy do not conduct teacher training per se (although the University of Maribor in Slovenia is an exception); rather they offer programs for educational administrators, and curriculum specialists. They also serve faculties of other disciplines whose students are required to take education and methods courses in their program.

In addition, faculties of pedagogy offer a range of in-service training courses and seminars for teachers. It is possible to become a secondary school teacher without having followed the teaching track *(pedagoška smer)* by taking a special qualifying examination after completion of an academic degree.

4. Graduate Programs in Education

Both the master's degree and doctoral degrees are awarded in departments or faculties of pedagogy, physical culture, and defectology. Persons pursuing advanced degrees are almost exclusively interested in an academic career in one of the faculties, an academy of pedagogy or a teacher training institution *(viša škola)*.

Teachers in the academies of pedagogy, must have as a minimum qualification a teacher's certificate and a state teacher's license, but usually have at least a master's; and increasingly, a doctorate.

VII. GUIDELINES FOR ADMISSION OFFICERS

A. Notes for Yugoslavian Credentials

Documents from Yugoslavia appear in a number of languages and two alphabets (Latin and Cyrillic). Each institution and each faculty within an institution may vary in the language used on the credential issued. Further, in some cases, students may request the credentials be issued in their native language or in Latin. The documents included in this volume are therefore just samples drawn from a wide variety of possible combinations of languages and alphabets.

This volume has tied most programs into the current "Level" system in use in most of Yugoslavia (never accepted in Slovenia). It is quite probable that the "Level" system may be phased out in the next few years and then the reference to level will probably disappear from credentials.

B. The Role of the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials

The National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials is an interassociational group that establishes standards for interpreting foreign educational credentials for the placement of holders of these credentials in U.S. educational institutions or professional positions. Its main purpose is to review, modify, and approve placement recommendations drafted for publications used by the U.S. admissions community. The Council also helps establish priorities, research guidelines, and review procedures for international admissions publications.

The Council is composed of representatives from the following organizations: the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO), the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC), the American Council on Education (ACE), the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB), the Institute of International Education (IIE), and NAFSA: Association of International Educators. Also participating in Council meetings are observers from U.S. organizations with interests in international education, such as the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the New York State Education Department. The membership of the Council reflects the diversity of U.S. educational institutions for which recommendations are made.

The placement recommendations approved by the Council identify the level or stage of education represented by an educational credential and thus the appropriate placement of the holder of the credential in U.S. educational institutions or professional positions. Council recommendations are not directives, nor do they make judgments about the quality of programs and schools. Quality indicators may be provided by the author in the text. The effective use of placement recommendations depends on careful review of the supporting text in the publication and consideration of individual institutional policies and practices.

The Council suggests that institutions apply the same standards for a foreign applicant as for an American applicant with a similar educational background. Recommendations reflect U.S. philosophy and structure of education and may differ from practices within the educational system being reviewed.

C. Guide to the Understanding of Placement Recommendations

The National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials has approved the following placement recommendations in consultation with the authors of this text.

Over the years, certain phrases used repeatedly in the recommendations have acquired specific meanings within Council usage. To assist the reader in understanding the intent of these phrases, the Council has prepared this "Guide to the Understanding of Placement Recommendations." The following "Guide" provides an index to the meanings of the placement recommendations that appear in this manuscript.

PRIMARY

May be placed in grade . . .
This recommendation is based on a year-for-year placement of students at this level.

SECONDARY

May be placed in grade . . .
This recommendation is used if freshman admission cannot be recommended, but specific secondary school placement is suggested by the total years of primary and secondary school studies represented by the credential.

Primarily a vocational qualification.
This statement is used to point out a credential awarded for nonacademic accomplishment. Admission to the program is usually open, and does not require any specific background. The studies or training may be a specialization in a job-related field.

POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIALS

A vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
This is a recommendation against admission to or placement in academic programs because the credential is awarded for nonacademic accomplishment (e.g., apprenticeships).

Should not be considered for academic credit.
This recommendation is used for a credential that has no entry requirements, allows a variable length of study, and does not lead to any specific job-related program or academic program.

UNDERGRADUATE ADMISSION

May be considered for freshman admission.
This recommendation is for graduates of academic, university-preparatory secondary school programs and any other programs which can be considered for freshman admission without reservations or qualifiers.

May be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis. Because of the specialized nature of the program, the syllabus should be carefully rviewed.
This recommendation asks the evaluator to look very closely at the course contents because of the specialized nature of this nonuniversity program. Given this precautionary statement, the evaluator should try to get additional information on the program: for example, course content, program requirements, time allocated for practical training, and profile of the school attended.

GRADUATE OR ADVANCED DEGREES

May be considered for graduate admission.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered to provide adequate preparation for graduate study, without reservation or qualifiers. Normally such a prerequisite program represents a total of sixteen years of education and gives access to graduate education without the foreign system.

May be considered for graduate transfer credit to be determined through a course-by-course analysis.
This recommendation is used for credentials that represent study beyond the bachelor's degree and could merit consideration for graduate admission with graduate transfer credit. The following phrase is often added: "through a course-by-course analysis of courses taken during the last year of study."

May be considered comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered comparable to a U.S. master's program. This recommendation is usually not used for first degrees which may represent a level of academic attainment comparable to a master's degree but are different in program structure.

May be considered comparable to an earned U.S. doctorate.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered comparable to a U.S. doctoral program. There may be differences in the structure and requirements of the program, but the credential represents advanced research and dissertation work of a sufficiently high level to recommend doctoral comparability.

A first professional degree in . . . [medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine].
May be considered for graduate admission.
This statement is used to point out the first professional degree in a particular field. No graduate transfer credit is awarded. While preparation for the profession occurs at the graduate level in the U.S., it occurs at the undergraduate level in the foreign system.

Represents the completion of a specialization in the field.
This statement is used if the holder of the credential has completed a medical or dental specialization, following the first professional degree in the field.

D. Placement Recommendations

Name of Credential	Entrance Requirement	Length of Study	Gives Access in Yugoslavia to	Placement Recommendation
A. Elementary				
1. Certificate of completion of 8th grade (p. 11)	Age 7	8 years	Secondary school	May be placed in Grade 9.
B. Secondary				
2. Level I - Secondary School Certificate (p. 15)	Completion of 8th grade	6 months to 1 year	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification.
3. Level II - Secondary School Certificate (p. 15)	Completion of 8th grade	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification.
4. Level III - a. Diploma of Completion of Secondary School (p. 15)	Completion of 8th grade and entrance examination	3 years	Higher school *(viša škola)* or university	May be placed in Grade 12.
b. Diploma of Completion of Secondary School plus proof of Yugoslavian university admission (pp. 15, 28)	Completion of 8th grade and entrance examination	3 years	Higher school *(viša škola)* or university	May be considered for freshman admission.
5. Level IV - Diploma of Completion of Secondary School (p. 15)	Completion of 8th grade and entrance examination	4 years	University	May be considered for freshman admission.

B. Continuing Education

6. Level V - Certificate in Vocational Field (p. 20)	Level III or IV diploma	Variable	Employment	A vocational qualification. Admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
7. Certification from Workers or Peoples Universities (p. 20)	None	Variable	----	Should not be considered for academic credit.

C. Tertiary

Note: Students who have completed some coursework for any of the programs listed below may be considered for undergraduate admission with up to one year of transfer credit for each year completed, determined through a course-by-course analysis. When the length of a program is cited, it refers to the standard length of the program when pursued fulltime. The actual period of attendance may vary.

8. Level VI - Professional title from *viša škola* or 2- to 3-year university program (p. 22)	Level III or IV diploma	2 to 3 years	Employment	May be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis. Because of the specialized nature of the program, the syllabus should be carefully reviewed.
9. Level VII$_1$ - Diploma indicating field of study or professional title (pp. 29, 34)	Level III or IV diploma plus entrance examination	4 to 5 years	Graduate study	May be considered for graduate study or admission.
10. Level VII$_2$ - *Specijalist* (Specialist) diploma indicating field study (p. 34)	Level VII$_1$ diploma	1 to 2 years	Employment	May be considered for graduate transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
11. Level VII$_2$ - *Magistar, Magister, Magisterijum* (p. 34)	Level VII$_1$ diploma	2 years	Doctoral study	May be considered comparable to a U.S. master's degree.

12. Level VIII - *Doktor* in field of study (p. 34)	Level VII_2 diploma	3 to 4 years	-----	May be considered comparable to an earned doctorate in the U.S.
Professional				
13. Level VII_1 - *Doktor* - Medicine (pp. 55, 58)	Level IV diploma plus entrance examination	5 or 6 years	Internship	A first professional degree in medicine. May be considered for graduate admission.
14. Level VII_1 *Doktor* - Stomatology (p. 55)	Level IV diploma plus entrance examination	5 or 6 years	Internship	A first professional degree in dentistry. May be considered for graduate admission.
15. Level VII_1 - *Doktor* - Veterinary Medicine (pp. 61, 64)	Level IV diploma plus entrance examination	5 years	Employment	A first professional degree in veterinary medicine. May be considered for graduate admission.
16. Level VII_2 - *Specijalist* (Specialist) in medical or dental field (pp. 55, 58)	State Licensure plus 2 or 3 years of professional practice	3 to 4 years	Employment	Represents completion of a specialization in the field.

APPENDIX A. INSTITUTIONAL PROFILES

UNIVERSITY of BANJA LUKA (Univerzitet 'Djuro Pucar Stari' u Banjaluci)
Trg palih boraca br. 2
78000 Banja luka

History: The university was founded in 1975, incorporating faculties formerly attached to the University of Sarajevo. It operates under the authority of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It has arrangements for cooperation with Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland. At present it incorporates 19 teaching and research institutions.

Faculties and schools and institutes: The six faculties are Economics, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine, Law and Processing Sciences. There are three two-year postsecondary colleges: Education, Economics and Technology. There are nine institutes and research units including History, Economics, Work Protection, Materials Technology, Agriculture and Food Technology.

Enrollment (1987): 5613, also 2380 external (includes 150 foreign students)

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading system: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Degrees and diploma: Level VII, diploma, 4-5 years; Level VII$_1$, *Doktor* in medicine, 6 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magistar*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

UNIVERSITY of BELGRADE (Univerzitet U Beogradu)
Studentski trg broj 1
11000 Beograd 6

History: The university began in 1808 as a "higher school." It became a lyceum in 1838 and a college with faculties of philosophy, law, and natural science and engineering in 1863. Between 1863 and 1905 it was again a Higher School. University status was acquired in 1905 with five faculties. The university is a voluntary self-governing association of faculties and institutes. Governing bodies are the University Assembly, the University Council, on which the Federal Government is represented, an Administrative Board, and the Councils and Administrative Boards of the Faculties. It has arrangements for cooperation with 34 foreign institutions of higher education.

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, degree, 2-3 years; Level VII$_1$, degree, 4-5 years; in medicine, 6 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magistar* or *Specijalist*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties, schools and institutes: Architecture (including Town Planning); Veterinary Medicine; Civil Engineering; Economics; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Medicine; Agriculture; Law; Natural Sciences and Mathematics; Mining and Geology; Technology; Transport Engineering; Dentistry; Technology and Metallurgy; Pharmacy; Philosophy (including Education, Archeology, History and Sociology); Physical Education; Philology; Forestry; Political Science; Organizational Sciences; Defectology; National Defense; Institute of Biological Research; Institute of Nuclear Research; Institute of Social Sciences; Physics Research Institute; Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy; Institute of Nuclear Energy (Applied to Agriculture); Center for Multidisciplinary Studies International University Center for Social Sciences; Center for Marxism.

Library: Svetozar Marković Library (University Library) 1,500,000 volumes

UNIVERSITY of BITOLA (Univerzitet u Bitoli)
Bulevar "I-vi Maj" bb
97000 Bitola

History: The university was established in 1979, incorporating 11 existing teaching and research institutions in the Southwest Macedonian Region which had developed between 1935 and 1977. It is an independent self-governing institution financed by the Republic of Macedonia. Its governing bodies are the University Assembly and the University Council.

Academic staff: 141

Student enrollment (1988-89): 3183 fulltime and 1640 part-time (students mainly from the Republic of Macedonia)

Language of instruction: Macedonian and Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, degree, 2 years; Level VII$_1$, degree, 4 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magister* and *Specijalist* in Economics, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor* (9 had been granted by 1988).

Faculties and higher schools: The four faculties are Economics, Technology, Tourism (Ohrid), and Law; the Higher Schools are the Higher School of Agriculture, Pedagogical Academy, and the Higher School of Nursing. The affiliated institutes are the Institute for Tobacco (Prilep), Institute for Investigation of Old Slavic Culture (Prilep), and the Hydra-Biological Institute (Ohrid).

Library: 160,000 volumes

UNIVERSITY of KRAGUJEVAC (Univerzitet "Svetozar Marković" U Kragujevcu)
Trg Avnoja 1
34000 Kragujevaca

History: The university was established in 1976. It was developed from a Lyceum and an extension Faculty of the University of Belgrade. It is an independent self-governing institution financed by the Republic of Serbia. Its governing bodies are the University Assembly and the University Council. The university has cooperative arrangements with the Universities of Cracow (Technical), Dresden (Technical), Poznan and Western Illinois.

Student enrollment (1986-87): 4955 Yugoslavian; other nationals, 45

Grading scale: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, degree, 2-3 years; Level VII$_{1,}$ degree, 4-5 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magister* and *Specijalist*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties and schools: The six faculties are Agronomy, Economics, Law, Mechanical Engineering (branches at Zemun, Kostolac and Trstenik), Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Technical Teacher Training; the two research institutes are the Fruit Research Institute and the Wheat and Maize Research Institute. There are also postsecondary schools in Agriculture, Applied Informatics and Statistics, Aviation, Economics, Geodesy, Mechanical Engineering, Medical, Polytechnic, *"Prota Mateja Nenadović,"* Railway Traffic, Social Workers, Textile (Belgrade and Leskovac), Technology of Non-Metallic Minerals, Technological-Technical, Tourism. (Some faculties are also located in Čačak.)

Libraries: Central library, department libraries. Publication of Bulletin (every two months)

UNIVERSITY of LJUBLJANA (Univerza "Edvarda Kardelja" v Ljubljana)
Trg Osvoboditve II
61000 Ljubljana

History: The university has its origins in a Jesuit College established in 1595. In 1919 it was established with five faculties. It is a self-governing institution with a University Council and an Academic Council. University Edvard Kardelja of Ljublana is the largest university in Slovenia. It incorporates 21 institutions of higher education.

Student enrollment (1985): 17,055

Language of instruction: Slovenian

Degrees and diploma: Level VI, diploma, 2 years, available in most faculties; Level VII_1, 4 years (in Dentistry, 5 years; in Medicine, 6 years); Level VII_2, *Magister*, *Specijalist*; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Professional certificates: *Strokovni Ispit* in all fields, 2 years of supervised apprenticeship beyond the Level VII_1 diploma and state examination. This is required for professional practice.

Faculties, academies and higher schools: The faculties are Philosophy, Law, Economy, Sociology, Political Sciences and Journalism; Natural Sciences and Technology, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine; Biotechnical (Agriculture, Biology, Forestry, Wood Sciences, Animal Husbandry); Physical Education.

The academies are Music, Performing Arts, Radio, Film and Television, Fine (visual) Arts, and Pedagogy.

The Higher Schools (*Višjašola* and *Visokašola*) are Maritime and Traffic Regulation (at Piran), Social Work, Medicine, Technical Security, Public Administration, Health Workers, Police College, Dentistry, and Public Safety.

A small number of graduates of *višjašola* may enter the third year of a four-year program when they wish to continue in the same or closely-related field and if they pass the required verification examinations.

Libraries: 1,252,790 volumes in 3 libraries, National, University and Central Technical

UNIVERSITY of MARIBOR (Univerzitet v Mariboru)
Krekova 2
62000 Maribor

History: The University of Maribor was founded in 1975 by combining several existing institutions which offered two-year postsecondary programs of study *(visja sola)*.

Academic staff: 346 fulltime, 157 part-time; 236 with doctoral degrees, 142 with Master of Science degrees

Student enrollment: 11,000 (7,000 fulltime), 52% to 56% female

Language of instruction: Slovenian

Grading scale: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, professional title diploma with name of field, e.g., *Inženier Elektrotehnike*/Electrical Engineer, 2 years (normal length of study is 2-1/2 years); Level VII, diploma, *Diplomirani* and field, e.g., *Diplomirani Inženir, Tekstilen Tehnologije*/Graduate Textile Technology Engineer, 4 years. Graduate level degrees: *Specijalist*, only in Faculty of Textile Sciences, 1-1/2 years; *Magister*, 2 years and *Doktor*.

Faculties and higher schools: At present the university is organized into three faculties. The Faculty of Technical Sciences and Engineering has four departments: Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, Civil Engineering, and Chemical Engineering. The Faculty of Education has ten departments: Pedagogy, Psychology and Didactics, Social Sciences, Geography and History, Slavic Languages and Literature, Germanic Languages and Literature, Hungarian Language and Literature, Natural Sciences and Technical Education, Art Education, Music Education, Physical Education.

There are two *visoka škola* colleges/higher school offering two- and four-year programs in Economics and Commerce and Organizational Science and Management.

There are 13 *višja škola* (high school) offering two-year programs in Agricultural Science and Postsecondary Administrative Law.

Admission requirements: These are set by each faculty or school. The majority of students come from the appropriate specialized high school with no entrance examination requirement. If seeking admission to a faculty or school with a different specialization from the high school attended, the student must take an entrance examination. (A proposal to return to a national examination at the end of secondary school is expected to pass. This would then be used as the basis for admission decisions.) Note: The levels VI, VII do not appear on Slovenian certificates.

UNIVERSITY of MOSTAR (Universitet 'Dzemal Bijedić' u Mostaru)
Trg '14 Februar' bb
88000 Mostar

History: The university was founded in 1976. It operates under the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and was named for a former president of the Republic, who was born in the town. It was formed by merging a two-year Postsecondary School of Education and a Teacher Training College. The existing faculties of Economics, Mechanical Engineering were established by University of Sarajevo and the Tobacco Institute. It has arrangements for cooperation with University of Stuttgart and the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Student enrollment(1988): 5000, including 35 foreign students

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading scale: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Degrees and diploma: Level VI_2, higher school diplomas, 2 years; Level VII_1. degrees, 4-5 years; Level VII_2, *Specijalist*, 2 years; *Magister*, 2 years plus thesis; Level VIII, *Doktor*, after research and dissertation.

Faculties and higher schools: Economics, Law, Engineering (Mechanical, Aeronautical and Civil); Academies (higher schools) of Pedagogy and Education; Institutes of Work Protection, Agricultural Research and Development, Hydrology, Economic Development.

Libraries: number of volumes: 150,000 (a depository library for UNESCO)

UNIVERSITY of NIŠ (Univerzitet U Nišu)
Trg bratstva i jedinstva 2,
18000 Nis

History: The university was founded in 1965, incorporating the faculties of Law and Economics, Medical Science and Engineering, formerly attached to University of Belgrade. It is an independent self-governing institution.
Student enrollment (1988-89): 9,500 fulltime and 5,500 part-time; 678 are foreign students

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, degree, 2 years; Level VII, degree, 4-7 years; Economics, Law, Occupational Safety and Philosophy, 4 years; Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, 4-1/2 years (9 terms); Electronics, Medicine and Pharmacy, 5 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magister* or *Specijalist*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*, 3 years and thesis.

Faculties: The faculties are Civil Engineering, Economics, Law, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (Medicine and Dentistry), Technology (located in Leskovac), Occupational Safety, Philosophy. There is also a Center for Lifelong Education. **Note:** In 1986 the admission of students to the Psychology department of the Faculty of Philosophy ceased.

Libraries: Central library, 7000 volumes; Faculty libraries - Medicine, 7300 volumes; Law, 6500; Economics, 7000; Philosophy, 21,000; Technology, 11,000. **Note:** The University publishes an excellent descriptive booklet in English.

UNIVERSITY of NOVI SAD (Univerzitet u Novom Sadu)
Velijka Vlahovica 3
21000 Novi Sad

History: The university was founded in 1960 with faculties of philosophy, agriculture, and law, which formerly were a part of the University of Belgrade. Now there are eleven faculties, one academy and ten schools (*viša škola*).

Student enrollment: 25,000 (20,000 fulltime); enrollment in first year, 10,000;
foreign students (1960-86) 300 undergraduate degrees and 60 graduate degrees.

Grading scale: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, *Ingenieur* (2-year program) in *Viša Škola*, Diploma and field, e.g., *Diplome Ingenieur* (4-5 year program); Level VII$_1$, *Doktor* of Medicine, (5-year program, 6 years after 1989); Level VII$_2$, *Specijalist* (1 year in medicine, 2 years in other programs); *Magister* (2 years); Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties: The faculties are Agriculture, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Economics (at Subotica); Technical Sciences; Medicine (including dentistry); Law; Technology (food products); Philosophy; Construction Engineering (at Subotica); Education (at Zrenjanin); Physical Culture. Academy of Fine Arts: Musical Arts and Dramatic Arts faculties.

High Schools *(viša škola)*: Engineering; Electro-technical; Technology (food products, textiles, firefighting, public safety); Computer Technology; Pedagogical institutes (6) for primary school teachers (one in Novi Sad, others located in other cities).

Note: Faculty and High School *(Viša Škola)* entrance examinations are different.

UNIVERSITY of OSIJEK (Sveuciliste U Osijeku)
Radiceva 15
54000 Osijek

History: The university was founded in 1975 as an independent, self-governing institution funded by the Republic of Croatia.

Student enrollment (1987): 7855

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading system: 1 to 5, with 2 being the minimum passing grade.

Degrees and diplomas: Level VII$_1$, 4 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magister*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*, 3 years.

Faculties: The eight faculties are Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Food Technology, Agriculture, Economics, Law and Pedagogy.

Library: 250,000 volumes

UNIVERSITY of PRIŠTINA (Univerzitet Kosovo u Prištini)
Marsala Tita 53
38 000 Priština

History: The university was founded in 1971 and incorporated faculties formerly attached to the University of Belgrade. It is an independent self-governing institution and is intended particularly to meet the needs of the population of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo.

Student enrollment (1986-87): 23,000 with 14,000 external students.

Language of instruction: Albanian and Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, first degree, 2-3 years; Level VII$_1$, 4 years in all faculties except Medicine, 5 years. Doctorates in all faculties.

Faculties and schools: Law; Economics; Medicine; Philosophy; Engineering; Physical Education; Natural Science and Mathematics; Agriculture; Medicine (including Dentistry); Mining and Metallurgy; Fine Arts; School of Economics; School of Technology; Center for Education. Also Schools of Education in Priština, Prizren; Gjakove-Djakovica, Gjilan-Gnjilane.

UNIVERSITY of RIJEKA (Sveučilište "Vladimir Bakarić" U Rijeci)
Trg rijecke revolucije 7
51000 Rijeka

History: The university was founded in 1973 as an independent, self-governed, government-financed institution. There are 10 faculties and one postsecondary school.

Student enrollment (1987): 6353

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading systems: 1 to 5, with 2 being the minimum passing grade.

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, 2-year degree in postsecondary school; Level VII$_1$, 4- and 5-year degrees; Level VII$_2$, 2-year *Magister* degree; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties: Civil Engineering, Technology, Electrical Engineering, Maritime Traffic and Transportation, Medicine, Economics, Law, Hotel Management, Pedagogy, Mechanical Engineering and Economics.

Library: 305,000 volumes

UNIVERSITY of SARAJEVO (Univerzitet u Sarajevu)
Obala Vojvode Stepe 7-11
71000 Sarajevo

History: The university was founded in 1949 with the Faculty of Medicine and operates under authorization of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Special facts of interest: The university has arrangements for cooperation with the Universities of Griefswald, Budapest, Kharkov, Mannheim, Khartoum, Algiers, Tripoli, Benghazi, Tehran, Brussels, Baghdad, Iasi, Wroclaw, Lahore, Cracow, Grenoble III, Innsbruck, California, Bursa, Tianjim, Las Villas, Murray (Kentucky), New York (Utica). The university is the fourth largest in Yugoslavia.

Student enrollment (1987): 23,000 fulltime; 7,000 part-time; 600 are foreign students; 45% of all students are in faculties of engineering .

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading system: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Degrees and diplomas: Higher school diplomas, 2 years; Level VII$_1$, degrees, 4-5 years; medicine and dentistry, 6 years; Level VII$_2$ specialization diplomas, 2 years; *Magister*, 2 years; Level VIII, doctorates offered in all faculties.

Faculties and schools: Architecture and Town Planning, Economics, Engineering (Electrical, Civil, Mechanical, Mechanical in Zenica, Transport), Political Science, Physical Education, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Medicine, Metallurgy in Zenica, Agriculture, Law, Science, Dentistry, Forestry, Veterinary Medicine; Academies of Fine Arts, Drama, Music.

Higher Schools of Education, Nursing, Economics and Commerce, Management, Social Work; Institutes of Biology, Architecture, Computer Sciences, Economics, Organization and Economics, Oriental Research, Thermo-and Nuclear Techniques, Welding, Electrodenergetics, Work Protection, Ergonomics.

UNIVERSITY of SKOPJE (Univerzitet "Kiril I Metodij" U Skopju)
Bulevar "Krste Misirkov" bb
91 000 Skopje

History: The university was founded in 1949 and incorporated faculties of letters, agriculture and medicine. The university is an independent self-governing institution.

Special facts of interest: The university has arrangements for cooperation with several U.S. universities: California State Universities; Arizona State University; University of Indiana and Texas A & M.

Student enrollment (1986-87): 34,429 (including 780 foreign students)

Language of instruction: Macedonian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, Higher School diploma, 2-3 years; Level VII$_1$, diploma, 4-5 years; Level VII$_2$, specialization or *Magister*, 2 years; Level VIII, Doctorate.

Faculties and schools: Law; Economics; Philology; Philosophy; Architecture; Civil Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Electrical Studies; Technology and Metallurgy; Mining and Geology; Natural Sciences and Mathematics; Civil Defense and Security; Medicine and Pharmacy; Dentistry; Physical Education; Agriculture; Forestry; Music; Art; Drama; Education; Education (Stip); Agriculture (Strumica); Institute of Economics; Institute of Social and Political Sciences; Institute of Folklore, Institute of Seismology; Institute of Yugoslav History; Institute of Veterinary Medicine; Institute of Rice Studies (Kočani).

Library: Central library. Publication of monthly bulletin

UNIVERSITY of SPLIT (Sveučilište u Splitu)

Livanjska 5
58000 Split

History: The university was founded in 1974 as an independent, self-governing institution funded by the Republic of Croatia. It has eight faculties, one center, and one branch (University of Zadar).

Student enrollment (1987): 5679

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading system: 1 to 5, with 2 the minimum passing grade.

Degrees and diplomas: Level VII$_1$, 4- and 5-year degrees; Level VII$_2$, *Magister*, 2-3 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties and two-year colleges: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Shipbuilding, Technology, Economics, Law, Tourism and Foreign Trade, National Sciences, and Mathematics and Education, Philosophy and Humanities and Social Sciences. Center for Maritime Staff Training.

Branch: The University of Zadar grants B.A. and M.A. (history only) degrees in the humanities. The Ph.D. is granted by the University of Split, based on University of Zadar documentation.

UNIVERSITY of TITOGRAD (Univerzitet "Veljko Vlahović" Titogradu)

Cetinski put 6b
81000 Titograd

History: The university was founded in 1974 and incorporated the facilities formerly attached to the University of Belgrade. It is an independent self-governing institution financed by the State. It has cooperative arrangements with Florida State University.

Student enrollment: 9400

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, 2-3 years; Level VII_1, 4 years; Level VII_2, *Magister* or *Specijalist*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties and schools: Economics; Law; Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mathematics and Physics; Education; Marine Studies; Art Conservation and Restoration; Music; Foreign Languages; History; Biomedicine; Agricultural Research; Technical Research Institute; Socio-Economic Research Institute.

UNIVERSITY of TUZLA (Univerzitet u Tuzli)
Rudarska 71
75000 Tuzla

History: The university was founded in 1976 and incorporated faculties that were formerly part of the University of Sarajevo. It operates under authorization from the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Student enrollment (1987): 15,000, including 170 foreign students

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading system: 5-10 maximum; 6 = minimum pass

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI, Higher Schools, 2-3 years; Level VII_1, 4-5 years; medicine, 6 years; Level VII_2, *Specijalist*, 2 years, in medicine, 3-4 years; Level VII_2, *Magister*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*.

Faculties, schools and institutes: Chemical Technology, Mining and Geology, Medicine, Electrical Engineering, Economics in Broko; Higher School for Teacher Training; Institutes of Chemical Engineering, Coal Research and Carbochemistry, Mining Research, Work and Environmental Protection Research, Economics; Data Processing Center.

UNIVERSITY of ZAGREB (Sveučilište u Zagrebu)
Trg Maršala Tita 14
POB 815
41000 Zagreb

History: After hearing the pleas of a small country within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Leopold I proclaimed that the Jesuit Academy, which was located in the Royal Free City of Zagreb, should become the first university in the country in 1669. The Faculty of Theology was established with studies in mathematics, physics, philosophy and history. In 1784 the Faculty of Law was created, followed by the Faculty of Philosophy in 1874.

After World War I, Croatia was given its independence from the empire. There came a rapid expansion at the University in the areas of agriculture and technology. After rapid increases in the number of faculties in the years 1945 and 1972, the university was reorganized and most of the lower colleges and colleges (high schools and higher schools) were merged into the faculties to promote better organization, research and teaching.

Academic staff: 4663 instructors

Student enrollment (1988): 39,474 undergraduate; 5362 graduate students

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Grading scale: 1 to 5, with 2 being the minimum pass

Degrees and diplomas: Level VI$_2$, degrees, 2 years; Level VII$_1$, 4-5 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magister*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*, 3 years.

Faculties: Today there are 39 (2-year) programs of study in 13 faculties, 146 (4- to 5-year) programs in 24 faculties and three academies.

Academic faculties, schools and institutes: Agricultural Science; Architecture; Civil Engineering; Defectology; Economics; Electotechnical; Food Processing and Biotechnology; Forestry; Geodesy; Law; Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture; Medicine; Metallurgy; Mining, Geology and Petroleum; Natural Science and Mathematics; Organization and Information Science; Pharmaceutics and Biochemistry; Philosophy; Physical Culture; Political Science; Stomatology; Technology; Traffic and Transport; Veterinary Science; Academies of Dramatic Arts, Fine Arts and Music; Aeronautical College; Agricultural Institute (at Križevci); Rade Končar Technical College; College of Typography.

Library: 1,500,000 volumes, plus a large collection of periodicals, maps, films, music scores and records.

UNIVERSITY of the ARTS (Univerzitet Umetnosti u Beogradu)
Vuka Karadžića 12
11000 Belgrade

History: The University of the Arts was first established by law in 1957 as the Academy of Arts, merging the four existing independent Academies of Fine Arts, Applied Arts, Music and Dramatic Arts. It became the highest art institution in the Republic of Serbia and the only one to grant degrees in graduate study. It is the only university within Yugoslavia and one of the few in the world to concentrate totally on the arts.

The Faculty of Musical Art began as the Academy of Music in 1937. In 1974 it established branches in Nis and Novi Sad called Junior Musical Colleges. The Faculty of Fine Arts was established as the Academy of Arts in 1937. Students are trained in both the arts and teaching of the arts. The Faculty of Applied Arts was founded as the Academy of Applied Arts in 1938. In 1962 a branch was established in Nis but closed four years later. The Faculty of Dramatic Arts began in 1948 as the Theater Academy. In 1950 the Film College, established in 1947, joined the Theater Academy. By 1962 the faculty had expanded its studies and changed to the Academy of Theater, Film, Radio and Television. In 1973 the Academy of Arts was reorganized into the University of the Arts and its four academies became faculties.

Academic staff: 345 instructors

Student enrollment: 1600 undergraduates, 225 graduate students

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

Degrees and diplomas: Level VII, degree, 4-5 years; Level VII$_2$, *Magister*, 2 years; Level VIII, *Doktor*

Faculties: Musical Art, Applied Arts, Dramatic Arts

Faculty of Musical Art: Musical Composition, Musical Conducting, Solo Singing, Piano and Harp, Stringed Instruments, Wind Instruments, Musicology and Ethnomusicology, General Music Pedagogy. All programs are 4 years in length except Musical Composition, Musicology and Ethnomusicology which are 5 years.

Faculty of Fine Arts: Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Art. All programs are 5 years in length.

Faculty of Applied Arts: Architecture and Design, Ceramics and Glass, Scenography, Sculpture, Graphic Art, Costume Design, Painting and Textiles. All programs are 5 years in length.

Faculty of Dramatic Arts: Acting, Theater and Radio Directing, Dramaturgy, Theater Management and Organization of Cultural Activities, Film and Television Directing, Film and Television Editing, Film and Television Camera and Film and Television Management. All courses are 4 years in length.

Library: 91,300 volumes, 6000 records

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Proprietary Language Schools

Private organizations, such as the Institute for Foreign Languages in Belgrade, offer language courses. Students include children whose parents want them to learn a language not available in their schools and foreign students who need to learn the language of instruction at Yugoslav institutions.

Certificates issued by these schools should not be accepted as a substitute for the admitting institutions' normal proof of language proficiency.

Religious Institutions

There are four theological faculties which train clergymen in various religions: the Orthodox Church sponsors one in Belgrade; the Catholic Church maintains two, one in Zagreb and one in Ljubljana; and the Islamic faculty described below.

FACULTY of ISLAMIC THEOLOGY (Islamski Teološki Fakultet)

Saraci 33
71000 Sarajevo

History: The Faculty is an independent theological faculty. It has existed as a religious secondary school since 1397. A private religious postsecondary theological faculty was added in 1977. Its primary goal is to train future Muslim religious leaders.

Student enrollment (1988): 186 (half fulltime); open to both men and women

Language of instruction: Serbo-Croatian

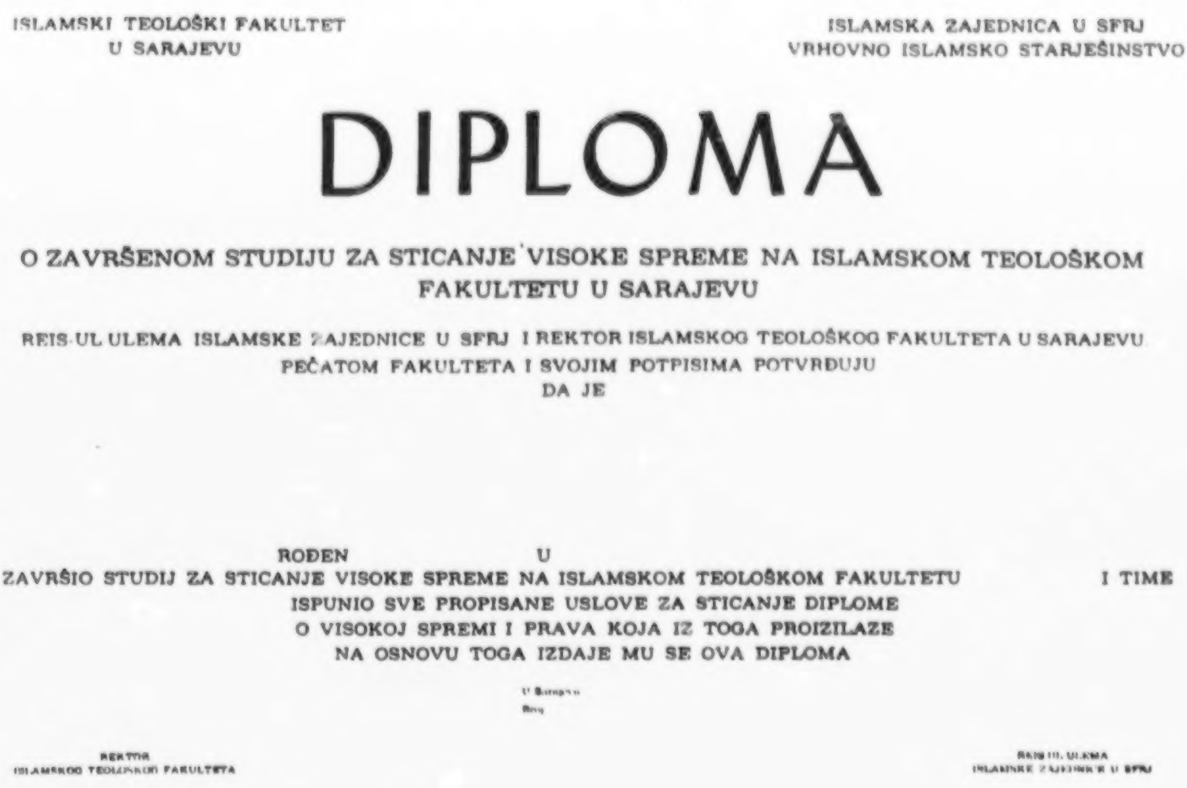
Grading scale: 5-10

Admission: Secondary school certificate and examination on Islamic religious subjects.

Degrees and diplomas: Diploma in Islamic Studies, four years of postsecondary study (66 diplomas awarded between 1977 and 1988). No master's or doctoral study offered. Diploma leads to a position in Islamic community, e.g., *Iman*, teacher, Islamic secondary school (see sample Document A.1).

INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTER of POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
Frana Bulića 4
Yu-50000 Dubrovnik

History: This inter-university organization was established in 1974 to foster international cooperation, primarily in the Humanities and Social Sciences, while recognizing that these areas could not be studied in isolation from developments in natural sciences, technology and management. The Center is a membership organization open to universities and other institutes of higher learning of all nations. Member universities may propose courses, conferences and colloquia and have priority in nominating students for participation. Courses covering a wide variety of subjects are from one- to four-weeks' duration, all at the postgraduate (graduate) level. The University of Zagreb has administrative responsibility for the Center. No credits or transcripts are given for studies pursued, but a certificate of participation and achievement is issued on request. There are no resident faculty or students.



ISLAMSKI TEOLOŠKI FAKULTET
U SARAJEVU

ISLAMSKA ZAJEDNICA U SFRJ
VRHOVNO ISLAMSKO STARJEŠINSTVO

DIPLOMA

O ZAVRŠENOM STUDIJU ZA STICANJE VISOKE SPREME NA ISLAMSKOM TEOLOŠKOM FAKULTETU U SARAJEVU

REIS-UL-ULEMA ISLAMSKE ZAJEDNICE U SFRJ I REKTOR ISLAMSKOG TEOLOŠKOG FAKULTETA U SARAJEVU
PEČATOM FAKULTETA I SVOJIM POTPISIMA POTVRĐUJU
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ROĐEN U
ZAVRŠIO STUDIJ ZA STICANJE VISOKE SPREME NA ISLAMSKOM TEOLOŠKOM FAKULTETU I TIME
ISPUNIO SVE PROPISANE USLOVE ZA STICANJE DIPLOME
O VISOKOJ SPREMI I PRAVA KOJA IZ TOGA PROIZILAZE
NA OSNOVU TOGA IZDAJE MU SE OVA DIPLOMA

REKTOR
ISLAMSKOG TEOLOŠKOG FAKULTETA

REIS-UL-ULEMA
ISLAMSKE ZAJEDNICE U SFRJ

Document A.1. Diploma, Faculty of Islamic Theology, Sarajevo

GLOSSARY of YUGOSLAVIAN TERMS

The words given are the same in Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian unless followed by *(Sl)* which indicates a Slovenian word.

	A
Administracija	Administration
Administrativni	Administrative
Akademija	Academy
Akt	Act, official document
Akustika	Acoustics
Analiza	Analysis
Angleški (Sl)	English
Arhitektonski	Architectural
Armirani	Reinforced
Asistent	Assistant
Autonomna	Autonomy, self-government
	B
Biohemija/Biokemija (Sl)	Biochemistry
Biologija	Biology
Branje (Sl)	Reading
Broj	Number
	C
Čas	Hour, lessons
Centar	Center
Cesta	Road, way, trip
Četiri	Four
Četvorogodišnje	Quadrennial
Cilj	Purpose
Čitanje	Reading
Član	Article
Člen (Sl)	Article
Črka (Sl)	Letter, character
Crna Gora	Montenegro
Črta (Sl)	Line
	D
Dan	Day
Datum	Date
Davek (Sl)	Tax
Dedno pravo (Sl)	Law of succession
Dekan	Dean
Delati (Sl)	To do, to function, to perform
Delavec (Sl)	Worker
Delavni (Sl)	Working
Delavno pravo (Sl)	Labor (law)
Delikti, izdelki (Sl)	Product
Delo (Sl)	Professional work, practice
Delovodni Broj (Sl)	Functional number
Deset	Ten
Devetnaest	Nineteen
Diplomirani	Graduated
Diplomski(o)	Graduational
Disertacija	Dissertation
Dobar/dober (Sl)	Good
Dobivati	To acquire, to get, to earn
Dokaz	Evidence
Dokumentacija	Documents
Dolžnost (Sl)	Duty, obligation
Dosije	File
Drveni(a)(o)	Wooden
Drug	Fellow, colleague
Drugi	Second, other
Društvo	Society, association
Društvena	Social
Družba (Sl)	Society; association
Družbena (Sl)	Social
Državljan (Sl)	Citizen
Državni	State
Dvoletne (Sl)	Biennial
Dvogodišnje	Biennial
E	
Ekonomika	Economics
Elektrotehnički (Sl)	Electrical
Engleski	English
Evidenca (Sl)	Register
Evidencija	Register
F	
Fakultet	Faculty
Fakulteta (Sl)	Faculty
Federativna	Federal
Filološki	Philological
Filozofski	Philosophical
Finančno Pravo (Sl)	Financial law
Finansijsko	Financial
Fiska (Sl)	Physics
Fizičko (vaspitanje)	Physical (education)
Fizika	Physics
Fizioterapeutski	Chiropractic
Funkcionalno (Sl)	Functional
G	
Geodezija	Surveyor, geodetics
Geografija	Geography
Glavni (Sl)	Elementary, basic
Glazbena vzgoja (Sl)	Music education
Godina	Year
Gospodarski(Sl)	Economic, business
Govoriti	To speak
Gradjansko Pravo	Civil rights
Gradbeni (Sl)	Constructive
Gradbeništvo (Sl)	Civil engineering

Gradjevinarstvo	Civil engineering
Gradjevinski	Constructive
Grafičke	Graphic
Grafični (Sl)	Graphic
Greška	Mistake, error

H

Hči (Sl)	Daughter
Hemija	Chemistry
Hemijski(a)(o)	Chemical
Hrvatska	Croatia

I

I	And
Ime	Name, term, title
Imenovani	Named
In (Sl)	And
Inženir (Sl)	Engineer
Inzenjer	Engineer
Islamski	Islamic
Ispisnica	Writing out
Ispit	Examination
Ispitivač	Examiner
Ispitivalec (Sl)	Examiner
Ispitna komisija (Sl)	Board of examiners
Ispitni odbor	Board of examiners
Ističe se	To stress, to excel
Istorija	History
Istraživanje	Research
Izdati	To publish, to give orders
Izdelati (Sl)	To make
Izobrazba (Sl)	Education
Izpisnica (Sl)	Writing out
Izraditi	To make
Izredni (Sl)	Extraordinary
Izvršiti	To realize, to fulfill

J

Javno (Sl)	Public
Javna	Public
Jezik	Language
Juli	July
Julij (Sl)	July

K

Kandidat	Applicant
Kao	As like
Kči	Daughter
Kemija (Sl)	Chemistry
Kemijski(a)(o) (Sl)	Chemical
Knjiga	Book
Konstrukcije	Construction
Kovinska (Sl)	Metallurgic
Kraj (Sl)	Place
Krivično	Criminal
Kurs	Course
Kvalificirani (Sl)	Qualified
Kvalifikovani	Qualified

L

Lesni (Sl)	Wooden
Letnji (semestar)	Summer (semester)
Leto (Sl)	Year
Lice	Person
Lični (Sl)	Personal
Likovna (vzgoja) (Sl)	Plastic art (education)
Likovno (vaspitanje)	Plastic art (education)
Linija	Line
Ljudstvo (Sl)	People

M

Magistarski rad	Master's thesis
Magistersko delo (Sl)	Master's thesis
Manji(a)(e)	Smaller, less
Manjši(a)(e) (Sl)	Smaller, less
Marc (Sl)	March
Marksizam	Marxism
Mašinski	Mechanical
Maternji	Mother
Matična(e)	Register, roll
Matura	Graduation from a secondary school
Medicinski	Medical
Mednarodno javno pravo (Sl)	International public law
Medjunarodno javno pravo	International public law
Meritev (Sl)	Measuring
Mesto	Place
Metalska	Metallurgic
Metodologija	Methodology
Mikroračunala	Microcomputers
Mikrovalna	Microwave
Mišljenje	Opinion, thinking
Mjerenja	Measuring
Mnjenje (Sl)	Opinion, thinking
Mnogo	Much, quite a
Molbu	Request
Molekularna	Molecular
Most	Bridge
Mreža	Net, screen
Muzička	Music
Muzičko vaspitanje	Music education

N

Na	On, upon
Nacrtna	Plane
Nadležni	Authorized, qualified
Najviši	Most, generally
Namesto (Sl)	Instead, in place of
Napaka (Sl)	Mistake, error
Naplaćena	Payment
Napomena	Remark, note
Naravani(a)(o) (Sl)	Natural
Naravni izdelki (Sl)	Natural product

Narod	People
Nasledni (Sl)	Next, following
Nasledno pravo	Law of succession
Naslov (Sl)	Title, name
Nastava	Education, instruction
Nastavni (Sl)	Educational
Nastavnik	Teacher, tutor, educator
Nasvet (Sl)	Council
Nauka	Science
Naziv	Name, term, title
Nedeljno	Weekly
Nedostajati	(to be) lacking
Ne može	Cannot
Neorganska hemija	Inorganic chemistry
Nezadostno (Sl)	Unsatisfactory
Nezadovoljava	Unsatisfactory
Ne zmore (Sl)	Cannot
Nivo	Level
Nivoja (Sl)	Level
Numeričke metode	Numerical methods

O

Obaveza	Duty, obligation
Obavljati	To do, to function, to perform
Občansko pravo (Sl)	Civil rights
Občina (Sl)	Commune, municipality
Objaviti	To announce, to publish
Objekt	Subject
Obligaciono pravo	Law of obligation
Obrazovanje	Education
Obrt (Sl)	Handcraft
Ocena	Mark, estimation
Odbraniti	To defend
Odeljenski (starešina)	Department (teacher)
Odelek (Sl)	Department
Odgovorna	Responsible
Odličan	Excellent, superior
Odnos	Relation
Odsek	Department
Ono i dsz sfrj	Preconscription, military training
Opče, splošni (Sl)	Generally
Općina, Opština	Commune, municipality
Opomba (Sl)	Remark, note
Opšti	Generally
Organ	Organ
Organizacija	Organization
Osam	Eight
Oseba (Sl)	Person
Osebni (Sl)	Personal
Oslobodjeno	Free, delivered
Osmogodišnja škola	Elementary school
Osmoletna šola (Sl)	Elementary school
Osnov(a)	Base, basis
Osnovni(a)(o)	Elementary, basic
Osvobojeno (Sl)	Free, delivered
Otpornost	Power of resistance
OUR (Organizacija udruženog rada)	Associated labour organization
Ovaj, ova, ovo	This, this one
Overiti	To certify
OZD (organizacija združenoga dela) (Sl)	Associated labour organization
Ožuljak	March

P

Pečat	Seal, brand, stamp
Pedagoška	Pedagogical
Pedagoški	Pedagogy, science of teaching
Pisati	To write
Plačena (Sl)	Payment
Plan	Plan
Po	On, by
Počasi (Sl)	Slowly
Pod	Under, slow
Pogrešati (Sl)	(to be) lacking
Poklic (Sl)	Profession
Pokrajina	Province
Poletni (Sl)	Summer semester
Političke	Politics, policy
Politične (Sl)	Politics, policy
Politikolog	Politicologist
Poljedelni (Sl)	Agricultural
Poljedelski (Sl)	Farming
Poljoprivredni	Agricultural
Pomoć	Assistance, help
Pomorstvo	Maritime
Poništena	Cancelled, set aside
Porez (na promet)	Tax
Porodično (pravo)	Family (law)
Postaja (Sl)	Station
Postdiplomski	Postgraduate
Pošto	After, as
Postopek (Sl)	Procedure, process
Postupak	Procedure, process
Potek (Sl)	Course, flow, circulation
Potem (Sl)	After, as
Potpis	Signature
Potpuno	Complete; entire
Potražilo (Sl)	Demand, claim
Potrdilo (Sl)	Conviction, certificate
Poučni (Sl)	Educational
Poudarja (Sl)	To stress, to excel
Pouk (Sl)	Education, instruction
Povoljno	Acceptable, convenient
Pozivnousmereno	Profession oriented
Praksa	Practice
Prava	Right
Pravdobar (Sl)	Very good
Pravica (Sl)	Right
Pravilnik	Regulations
Pravni	Law, legal

Pravo	Law
Pravosudje	Administration of justice
Pred	Before, ahead of, in front of
Predavanje	Lecture
Predmet	Subject
Predsednik	President, chairman
Preimek (Sl)	Family name, surname
Prekrižana (Sl)	Cancelled, set aside
Prema tome	Consequently
Prethodno	Preliminary
Prevod	Translation
Prezime	Family name, surname
Pri	At, by
Pridobiti (Sl)	To get, to obtain
Pridtem (Sl)	Preliminary
Prijemnici	Receivers
Primerno (obnašanje) (Sl)	Exemplary (behavior)
Primerno (vladanje)	Exemplary (behavior)
Pripadati	To belong, to one's due
Pripravnik	Candidate
Prirodni(a)(o)	Natural
Prirodni proizvodi	Natural product
Privredni	Economic, business
Profesija (Sl)	Profession, occupation, job
Profesor	Professor, tutor, school teacher
Profil	Side view, profile
Program	Program
Propisati	To order, to rule, to direct
Prosek	Average
Prosinac	December
(na) Prošnjo (Sl)	(at my) request
Prosveta	Education, enlightenment
Prvi(a)(o)	First
Prvič (Sl)	(first) time
(Prvi) put	(first) time
Publicirati (Sl)	To publish, to give orders
Publikacija	Journalistic
Put	Road, way, trip

R

Računala	Electronic computers
Računalnik (Sl)	Electronic computers
Računalniška (grafika) (Sl)	Computer graphics
Računarska (grafika)	Computer graphics
Rad	Professional work, practice
Radar	Radar
Radiorejelne	Radio relay
Radnički	Working
Radnik	Worker
Radno (pravo)	Labor (law)
Ratarski	Farming
Razgovor	Conversation
Raziskovanje (Sl)	Research
Razred	Form, class
Razredni (tovariš) (Sl)	Department (teacher)
Razredni	Class
Razumeti	To understand
Rečnik	Dictionary
Redni	Regular, full
Redni broj	Ordinary (number)
Redno število (Sl)	Ordinary (number)
Redovni	Regular, full
Reguliranje (Sl)	Regulation
Regulisanje	Regulation
Rektor	President, principal
Republika	Republic
Rešenje	Solution
Rešitev (Sl)	Solution
Rimsko (pravo)	Roman (law)
Rodjen	Born
Roditelji	Parents
Rojen (Sl)	Born

S

Sa	Within
Samoupravljanje	Self-management
Saobraćajni	Communication, traffic
Savet	Council
Sedam	Seven
Sedisče (Sl)	Residence, seat
Sedište	Residence, seat
Sekretarijat	Secretary
Selo	Village
Semestar	Semester
Šest	Six
Sestra (medicinska)	Nurse
Sin	Son
Sklop	Complex, texture
Škola	School
Školska	School
Školski (drug)	School - fellow
Skupnost (Sl)	Community
Skupščina (Sl)	Assembly, convention
Skupština	Assembly, convention
Sledeći	Next, following
Slovar (Sl)	Dictionary
Slovo	Letter, character
Slušalec (Sl)	Listener
Službeni	Official, formal
Služiti	To perform function, to act as
Smer	Direction, course
Socijalistička	Socialistic
Socijalistična (Sl)	Socialistic
Socijalni	Social
Šola (Sl)	School
Šolski (Sl)	School
Sošolec (Sl)	School boy (girl)
Specijalistički	Special, exceptional
Sporije	Slowly
Sprejemniki (Sl)	Receivers

Sprema	Qualification
Spričevalo (Sl)	Certificate, evidence
Srbija	Serbia
Srbohrvatški (Sl)	Serbo-Croatian (language)
Srednji	Average, middle
Srpskohrvatski (jezik)	Serbo-Croatian (language)
Štampati (Sl)	To announce, to publish
Stanica	Station
Starešina	Teacher
Starješinstvo	Tutorship
Starši (Sl)	Parents
Staut	Statue
Steći	To get, to obtain
Stepen	Degree, grade
Število (Sl)	Number
Sticati	To acquire, to get, to earn
Štiri (Sl)	Four
Štiriletne (Sl)	Quadrennial
Štivo (Sl)	Text, subject
Stohastička (matematika)	(Stochastic) (Mathematics)
Stomatološki	Dental
Stopnja (Sl)	Degree, grade
Strani (jezik)	Foreign (language)
Stroj	Engine, machine
Strojni (Sl)	Mechanical
Stroka (Sl)	Occupation, profession
Strokovni (Sl)	Professional
Stručni	Professional
Struka	Occupation, profession
Studije	Studies
Stupanj	Degree, grade
Stvarno (pravo)	Actual (law)
Sud	Court, opinion
Sodišče (Sl)	Court, opinion
Svakodnevni	Everyday
Svedočanstvo	Certificate, evidence
Sveučilište	University
Svi(a)(o)	All, all of us
Svršiti (Sl)	To finish, to complete

T

Taj, ta, to (Sl)	This, this one
Tajnik (sekretar) (Sl)	Secretary
Tečaj	Course
Tečno	Fluently
Tedno (Sl)	Weekly
Tehničar	Technician, technologist
Tehnički	Technical
Tehnični (Sl)	Technical
Tehnik (Sl)	Technician, technologist
Tekst	Text, subjects
Televizija	Television
Telovadba (Sl)	Physical education
Teološki	Theological
Tlo	Ground, earth, soil
Tok	Course, flow, circulation
Tonofrekvcncijska (tehnika)	Sonic frequency (technique)
Tovariš (Sl)	Teacher, tutor, educator
Trajanje	Duration
Trditi (Sl)	To affirm, to claim
Treći(a)(e)	The third
Treti(a)(e) (Sl)	The third
Turistički	Touristically
Turistični (Sl)	Touristically
Tutorstvo (Sl)	Tutorship
Tvrditi	To affirm, to acclaim

U

U	In
Učenik,-ca	Schoolboy, (girl)
Učitelj	Teacher
Učiti	To teach, to instruct
Ukupno	Total, whole, all together
Umesto	Instead, in place of
Umetniški (Sl)	Artistic
Umetničko	Artistic
Univerza (Sl)	University
Univerzitet	University
Upisati	To register, to enroll
Uporabljati (Sl)	To perform function, to act as
Uprava	Administration
Upravno (pravo)	Administrative (law)
Uputiti	To instruct, to direct, to address
Ura (Sl)	Hour, lessons
Uradni (Sl)	Official, formal
Urbanistički	Urbanistically
Urbanisticni (Sl)	Urbanistically
Uredno	Orderly
Usavršavanje	Perfecting
Usavršitev (Sl)	Perfecting
Usmeriti (Sl)	To instruct, to direct, to address to
Uspeh	Success, good result
Ustav	Constitution
Ustava (Sl)	Constitution
Utrditi (Sl)	To establish
Utvrdi	To establish
Uvjerenje	Conviction, certificate
Uvod	Introduction

V

Vaje (Sl)	Exercise, training
Vanredni	Extraordinary
Vas (Sl)	Village
Vaspitanje	Education
Vceloti (Sl)	Complete, entire
Vedenje (Sl)	Behavior
Velik (Sl)	Much, quite a
Vežbe	Exercise, training
Viši	Higher, upper

Visoki	Highly
Visokofrekvencijska	High frequency
Visokofrekvenčna (Sl)	High frequency
Vkupno (Sl)	Total, whole, all together
Vladanje	Behavior
Vrlo (dobar)	Very good
Vršiti (Sl)	To realize, to fulfill
Vsakdanji (Sl)	Everyday
Vsi (Sl)	All, all of us
Vzgoja (Sl)	Education

Z

Za	For
Zadovoljava	Satisfied
Zahtev	Demand, claim
Zajednica	Community
Zaključni	Final
Zakon	Law, act, statute
Zamenjavati (Sl)	Exchange
Zamenjivati	Exchange
Zanat	Handcraft
Zanimanje	Profession, occupation, job
Zaradi toga (Sl)	Consequently
Završiti	To finish, to complete
Završni, zaključni (Sl)	Final, last
Železniški (Sl)	Railroad
Željeznica, železnica	Railroad
Zemljišni	Of the land, land, soil
Zemljopis (Sl)	Geography
Zgodovina (Sl)	History
Žig	Brand, stamp, seal
Zimski (semestar)	Winter
Znanje	Knowledge
Znanost	Science
Zvanje	Vocation, profession
Zvanje, poklic (Sl)	Vocation, profession

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